

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

DRUM & SUTOR, Publishers

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, February 22, 1917

VOLUME XLII NO. 39

Farmers, Attention!

CROWLEY-SPEECH

Mrs. M. Crowley of Babcock and Mr. Fred Speich of Pittsville were married in this city Monday morning at 10 o'clock at St. Paul's Episcopal church, Rev. Wm. Roddy performing the ceremony that made them man and wife. They were attended by Miss Helen Dickson and Mr. Clarence Crowley.

The bride is quite well known in this city, having been employed in the Akey restaurant on the west side for some time past, while the groom is a cremery man and is interested in groceries in the western part of the country. They left for Pittsville the same day where the will make their home.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Starns and daughter Mayme are visiting in Beaver Dam this week.

ONE MAN OBJECTS TO CHANGING TIME

To the Grand Rapids Tribune:

In your issue of February 16, under the head "Another Hour of Daylight Wanted," you make a plea for setting the clocks an hour ahead of time.

I think there is a passage in the prophecies of Scripture which reads: "They shall seek to Chang Times and Seasons." This has been variably interpreted. Some say it refers to the Sabbath, and to an attempt to change the Sabbath. But it would seem to apply equally well to this latest innovation.

The next move may be for Christmas in June. Why not? And Thanksgiving in May would be quite appropriate. We could be thankful that the winter had gone, and for the bright prospects ahead.

But in seriousness, why tamper with the time? By all means let us divide the daylight hours. "Work for the night is coming when man's work is over." And for the purpose of saving an hour, it is not necessary to change the time, but it is necessary to teach the clock to lie. For that, in effect, is what the proposed change would amount to.

I think of the confusion and misundstanding! Railroad and other timekeepers would have to be made overalls and jacket, but looks better, wears better and pays big dividends in comfort. No binding suspender straps, no double thickness at the waist, no loose tails to catch in things.

Wear Lee Union-Alls

and Reduce the High Cost of Living!

They are made in children's sizes, too. Such perfect play suits! Every mother will appreciate the saving made possible by Lee Union-Alls for the "kiddies." Lee Union-Alls are now garments for men, too. Please call us for your attention to Lee Union-Alls.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY

Kruger & Turbin Co.

Value of Imagination

Imagination is essential to success.

The person who is working and saving money, is thinking of the time when his burdens will be made lighter by the income from the money accumulated in his Savings Account.

Every dollar he saves will add to his permanent income and this bank will be pleased to have him start the account here.

Wood County National Bank

Grand Rapids, Wis.

SAFETY SERVICE

Maxwell
The World's Greatest Motor Car Value
\$635

You can pay more than the Maxwell price and get greater size, and weight—with the resultant increase in operating expense.

But every feature that constitutes motoring service and satisfaction is a part of the Maxwell car.

And at the price of \$635 this means that the Maxwell stands pre-eminently as THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTOR CAR VALUE.

Touring Car \$635
Roadster \$635
Sedan \$595

All prices f. o. b. Detroit

NATWICK ELECTRIC CO.
GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.
Telephone 86

MUNICIPAL WOOD YARD

BOWLING TOURNEY BEGINS ON MONDAY

Wausau Sun: The common council is to be congratulated upon the passage of the resolution authorizing the municipal wood yard to purchase all wood needed for the city buildings, schools and to supply those who are unable to purchase sufficient wood because of the exorbitant prices demanded.

The condition had become intolerable. The man with a birch eagle full of wood often asked as much as \$7.50 for the "load" was scornful when asked how much wood the "load" contained, and altogether the person who was forced to buy at any price was given very little for his money.

It has been charged that there was a conspiracy between the dealers and the farmers to keep up the price. No matter whether that be true or not the result was the same. Many farmers who last fall contracted to deliver wood to the city and county failed to do so when the price went up, disregarding their obligations, and went to the cities to demand of others who were bleeding the poor.

It is the poor who have suffered most. Because of a lack of money they were unable to lay in a full supply, as did their more fortunate neighbors, and upon them fell the burden. It is to bring relief to those people to keep the city schools and departments in operation that the resolution was adopted.

The practically unanimous verdict is that the common council did well in its terms of Sun-clue. Recommended and they would likely be put off most any old time.

If we in the Central time bolt adopt Eastern time, the Western might, with equal reason, set their time on Eastern time, ahead, for the sake of conformity.

If the whole country could agree on Eastern time, the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible; but uniform time is not possible.

Are we so far removed from nature that we have forgotten the source of time? I cannot believe it. There would always be some who would want sun time, but the country, I think, would be the better, and the resulting effects of day and night.

Twelve o'clock has come to be almost universally understood as the time when the sun crosses the meridian--high noon--mid-day--or its opposite, midnight. And 6 o'clock, morning and evening, stands for the quadruple angular position of the sun.

Let us make the best of the daylight hours; and change our program if necessary, to accomplish this task; but DON'T touch the clock to lie.

WM. W. COCHRAN,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

After a careful perusal of the above we have come to the conclusion that Mr. Cochran does not grasp the idea as proposed by those who want to set the clock ahead. He puts up a strenuous objection to making the clock lie, and calls all the confusion that would result from the writer, and then in the next paragraph says: "If the whole country could agree on eastern time the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was in the Children's Hospital on a sun porch."

"I must take them all now to the 'Urnval' court that the judge should give me one those, now, widows' pensions. I pulled the nail out of bed at half past five."

"After," she continued, pointing to a girl of seven or eight who was more timid than the rest, "I will take her to Milwaukee that they should examine her for the tuberculosis. The father, a laborer, had died about a month ago from the disease. The baby is so straight and thin now. To him yet, life now is another thing. You know he was

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, February 22, 1917

VOLUME XLIII NO. 39

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Farmers, Attention!

CROWLEY-SPEECH

We will have in each a car of alfalfa and alfalfa meal in a few days. They are both the best grades we can buy and will be cheaper than any other milk producing feed. Any one wanting some may write or call us and we will let you know when cars arrive, as we will make a special price from the car. We are also selling "Special Dairy Feed," better feed than bran for fresh cows.

McKercher & Rossier Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Sears and daughter Mayme are visiting in Beaver Dam this week.

ONE MAN OBJECTS TO CHANGING TIME

To the Grand Rapids Tribune:

In your issue of February 15th, under the head "Another Hour of Daylight Wanted," you make a plea for setting the clocks an hour ahead of time.

I think there is a passage in the prophesies of Scripture which reads: "They shall seek to Change Times and Seasons." This has been interestingly interpreted. Some say it refers to the last days, and to an attempt to change the Sabbath. But it would seem to apply equally well to this latest innovation.

The next move may be for Christians. Why not? And Thanksgiving in May would be quite appropriate. We could be thankful that the winter had gone, and for the bright prospects ahead.

Let us in all seriousness, why tamper with the time? By all means let us utilize the daylight hours. "Work the night is coming, when man's work is over." And for that purpose make any necessary arrangements, but let the clock to lie? For that, in effect, is what the proposed change would amount to.

Think of the confusion and misunderstanding! Railroad and other time-tables would have to be made out in terms of Sun-time, Reformed-time, and they would likely be put off most any old time.

If we in the Central time belt adopt Eastern time, the Westerners might, for aught, reason, set their clocks two or three hours ahead, for want of conformity.

If the whole country could agree on Eastern time, the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible; but uniform time is not possible.

We are so far removed from nature that we have forgotten the source of time? I cannot believe it. There would always be some who would want sun time on more correctly, the rotation of the earth, and the resulting effects of day and night.

The twelve o'clock has come to be almost universally understood as the time when the sun crosses the meridian—high noon—mid-day—or, if opposite, midnight. And 6 o'clock, morning and evening, stands for the quadruple angular position of the sun.

Let us make the best of the daylight hours, and change our program if necessary, to accomplish this high purpose, but DON'T teach the clock to lie.

W.M. COCHRAN,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

MUNICIPAL WOOD YARD

Wausau Sun: The common council is to be congratulated upon the passage of the resolution authorizing Mayor H. E. Marquardt to purchase all wood needed for the city buildings, schools and to supply those who are unable to purchase sufficient wood because of the exorbitant prices demanded.

The condition had become intolerable. The man with a hand cart full of wood often received as much as \$7.50 for his services, was scornful when asked how much wood the "load" contained, and altogether the person who was forced to buy at any price was given very little for his latest innovation.

It has been charged that there was a conspiracy between the dealers and the farmers to keep up the price. No matter whether that be true or not, many farmers who last fall contracted to deliver wood to the city and county realized that when the price went up, disregarding their obligations, and went onto the streets to join the others who were bleeding the poor. And it is the poor who have suffered most. Because of a lack of money they were unable to lay in a full supply, as did their more fortunate neighbors, and upon them fell the blame. It is to bring relief to these people and to keep up the schools and departments in operation that the action was adopted.

The practically unanimous verdict is that the common council did well and the fourteen aldermen who voted for it are to be congratulated.

A DISCIPLE OF PREVENTION

On the interurban car this morning the three seats directly ahead of me were occupied by a pathetic little old man and a widow and their baby.

As we went along, the widow and the baby were quiet, but the old man, who was evidently a pensioner, was continually talking to the widow, and upon them fell the blame.

If the whole country could agree on Eastern time, the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible; but uniform time is not possible.

We are so far removed from nature that we have forgotten the source of time? I cannot believe it. There would always be some who would want sun time on more correctly, the rotation of the earth, and the resulting effects of day and night.

The twelve o'clock has come to be almost universally understood as the time when the sun crosses the meridian—high noon—mid-day—or, if opposite, midnight. And 6 o'clock, morning and evening, stands for the quadruple angular position of the sun.

Let us make the best of the daylight hours, and change our program if necessary, to accomplish this high purpose, but DON'T teach the clock to lie.

W.M. COCHRAN,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT BEGINS ON MONDAY

Next Sunday, February 25th, the first ball in the annual tournament of the Northern Wisconsin Bowling Association will be rolled, and for the next two weeks after that it is expected that there will be something doing right along over at Getts' bowling alleys.

Already over three hundred men from other cities have entered this tournament. Lots of visitors will be here within the next two weeks. It is up to Grand Rapids, not only the bowlers but the city at large, which should welcome the delegation that comes here. A great many people do not realize what such a tournament means, but when you consider that between three to four hundred men will stay here for two weeks, it is quite a task to make it pleasant for them, so we realize that these delegations represent all classes of men and come from all over the our state, it will be some good advertising for the city at large.

We have already entries from Oshkosh of fifty men; from Fond du Lac sixty men; from the city of Wausau we send one hundred men, besides our other cities and towns as Wausau, Stevens Point, Rhinelander, Eau Claire, Tomah, and a lot of others who have already entered teams. We should then realize that the bowlers of our city are making all arrangements and need the support of all citizens and business men by entering teams, so as to make our city large. It does not matter whether such teams are bowlers or not. The bowlers realized and appreciated such entries and know that they are only doing their duty. Already our chamber of commerce has had splendid support from those that they called upon, by getting the entry fees of five dollars for a team composed of five men.

I ask the support of all that are interested in our city, to give us this support, so that we can show our visitors that Grand Rapids lives up to its promise, which we have made in securing the tournament by promising fifty entries for our city.

The time for entry closes today. It is now time to print the schedule, which has to be mailed to all the bowlers. As the tournament opens on the 25th of this month, there is no time left for soliciting any more, except today. Therefore I ask every one to help us boost this tournament and send in the entry fees for one team or one man either to the secretary, Mr. M. J. Cepress, care of the Bank of Grand Rapids, or to myself.

Let us all help to keep the entry open until Wednesday evening, February 21st, so as to give all an opportunity to help this cause.

The three Elk teams from Wausau will be here to open the tournament at 1:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and it is desired that there be a good representation of Elks present to help boost things along.

Lets BOOST, BOOST, BOOST, all the time for Grand Rapids.

W.M. F. GLEUE,
President of the Northern
Wisconsin Bowling Assn.

PETIT JURORS DRAWN

The jury commissioners met in this city last Thursday and drew the following list of jurors for the coming year:

Auburndale Town—Frank Markee, Auburndale Village—W. F. Berdan, Hansen Town—Gus Gronemeyer, Lincoln Town—H. A. Hillman and E. E. Royce.

Marshfield City—William Conklin, Lin-Gilberts Jacob Thomas and C. D. McCrelis.

Marshfield, Town—John Artz and Jos. Burr.

Nekoosa Village—Joseph Short, S. L. Seavers and Elbert Kellogg.

Grand Rapids Town—Anton Kayser, Sigel Town—Leo Reusch and Fred Haas.

Seneca Town—Levi Miller.

Sherry Town—Paul Zerncke.

Rock Town—Anton Kasperber and John Riedel.

Rudolph Town—Fred Piltz, Wm. Lessig and Charles Fuller.

Wausau Town—Geo. L. Warren, Frank Ahn, Oswald Menzel, Alex Bandelin.

Grand Rapids Town—Anton Kayser, Sigel Town—Leo Reusch and Fred Haas.

Seneca Town—Levi Miller.

Sherry Town—Paul Zerncke.

Rock Town—Anton Kasperber and John Riedel.

Rudolph Town—Fred Piltz, Wm. Lessig and Charles Fuller.

Wausau Town—Geo. L. Warren, Frank Ahn, Oswald Menzel, Alex Bandelin.

Grand Rapids Town—Anton Kayser, Sigel Town—Leo Reusch and Fred Haas.

Nash Mitchell, Pittsville; A. B. Sutor, Grand Rapids and Hugo Wegener of Marshfield.

THREE MEET DEATH IN DWELLING FIRE

The burning of the Wm. H. Fitch home on the cranberry marsh near Chetek on Saturday evening resulted in the death of three persons, the victims being Wm. H. Fitch, his son, and Miss Pearl Savin, a young lady who was employed as housekeeper at the home.

The fire started about 8 o'clock Saturday evening, and when discovered had made some little headway. An effort was made to extinguish the flames with fire extinguishers, and when this was made unsuccessful, the elder Mr. Fitch, who was an invalid, was removed from the building and taken to the home of Tim Foley, who is the nearest neighbor to the Fitch's place. After Mr. Fitch had been removed to a safe place John Foley and the young lady returned to the burning residence where they put in some time removing the furniture from the building, keeping a watch until they were driven out by the heat.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

A physician was called and was informed that she was going to commit suicide, and took several doses of the medicine.

The story as told by Mrs. Mishnick was to the effect that her husband came home about three o'clock in the afternoon in an intoxicated condition. He was in an ugly mood and after abusing her for a time, secured a bottle containing some drug and took a dose of it. He told the woman that he was going to commit suicide, and took several doses of the medicine.

After he had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done what they could they went to the Foley home and lay down, and while both of them were tired and more or less exhausted from their work, it was not supposed that either one had suffered any material injury and it was only when Miss Savin awoke later in the night that she was found to be suffering.

After they had done

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

VOLUME XLIII NO. 39

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

Farmers, Attention!

CROWLEY-SPEICH

We will have in each a car of alfalfa and alfalfa meal in a few days. They are both the best grades we can buy and will be cheaper than any other milk producing feed. Any one wanting some may write or call us and we will let you know where ours are, etc. We will make special price from the car. We are also selling "Special Dairy Feed," a better feed than bran for much less price. —McKercher & Rossier Co.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Searls and daughter Mayme are visiting in Beaver Dam this week.

ONE MAN OBJECTS TO CHANGING TIME

To the Grand Rapids Tribune:

In your issue of February 15th, under the head "Another Hour of Daylight Wanted," you make a plea for setting the clocks an hour ahead of time.

I think there is a passage in the prophecies of Scripture which reads: "They shall seek to Change Times and Seasons." This has been variously interpreted. Some say it refers to the last days, and to an attempt to change the Sabbath. But it would seem to apply equally well to this latest innovation.

The next move may be for Christ in June. Why not? And Thanksgiving in May would be quite appropriate. We could be thankful that the winter had gone, and for the bright prospects ahead.

But in all seriousness, why tamper with the time? All means let us utilize the daylight hours. "Work to the right is coming when man's work is over." And for that purpose make any necessary change in our daily programme; but is it necessary to teach the clock to lie? For that effect, is what the proposed change would amount to.

Let us leave the confusion and mis-understanding. Railroad and other time-tables would have to be made out in Sun-time, Reformed-time, and they would likely be pulled off most any old time.

If we in the West, for instance, the belt away Eastern time, the Westerners might, with equal reason, set their clocks two or three hours ahead, for the sake of conformity.

If the whole country could agree on Eastern time, the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible; but uniform time is not possible.

Let us make the sun time, and let the rotation of the earth, and the resulting effects of day and night.

Twelve o'clock is come to be almost universally understood as the time when the sun crosses the meridian—high noon—mid-day—or, opposite, midnight. And 6 o'clock, morning and evening, stands for the quadrantal angular position of the sun.

Let us make the time of the daylight hours, and change our programme if necessary, to accomplish this high purpose; but DON'T teach the clock to lie.

W.M. W. COCHRAN,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

MUNICIPAL WOOD YARD

Wausau Sun: The common council is to be congratulated upon the passage of the resolution authorizing Mayor H. E. Marquardt to purchase all wood needed for the city buildings, schools, to provide those who are unable to purchase sufficient wood because of the exorbitant prices.

The condition had become intolerable. "The man with a bird cage full of wood often asked as much as \$7.50 for the 'load,' was scornful when asked how much wood the person with a wagon forced to buy at any price was given very little for his money."

It has been charged that there was a conspiracy between the dealers and the farmers to keep up the price, no matter whether that be true or not.

Many dealers who last fall contracted to deliver wood to the city and county have refused when the price went up, disregarding their obligations.

But in all seriousness, why tamper with the time? All means let us utilize the daylight hours. "Work to the right is coming when man's work is over."

And for that purpose make any necessary change in our daily programme; but is it necessary to teach the clock to lie? For that effect, is what the proposed change would amount to.

Let us leave the confusion and mis-understanding. Railroad and other time-tables would have to be made out in Sun-time, Reformed-time, and they would likely be pulled off most any old time.

If we in the West, for instance, the belt away Eastern time, the Westerners might, with equal reason, set their clocks two or three hours ahead, for the sake of conformity.

If the whole country could agree on Eastern time, the idea might not be so bad, provided uniform time were possible; but uniform time is not possible.

Let us make the sun time, and let the rotation of the earth, and the resulting effects of day and night.

Twelve o'clock is come to be almost universally understood as the time when the sun crosses the meridian—high noon—mid-day—or, opposite, midnight. And 6 o'clock, morning and evening, stands for the quadrantal angular position of the sun.

Let us make the time of the daylight hours, and change our programme if necessary, to accomplish this high purpose; but DON'T teach the clock to lie.

W.M. W. COCHRAN,
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.

BOWLING TOURNAMENT BEGINS ON MONDAY

Next Sunday, February 25th, the first ball in the annual tournament of the Northern Wisconsin Bowling Association will be rolled, and for the next two weeks after that it is expected that there will be something doing right along over at Getts' bowling alleys.

Already over three hundred men from other cities have entered this tournament. Lists of visitors will be within the next two weeks. It is up to Grand Rapids, not only the bowlers but the city at large, which should welcome the delegation that comes here. A great many people do not realize what such a tournament means, but when you consider that we have three to four hundred men here last fall contracted to deliver wood to the city and county, it is evident that it will stay in our city from one to three days, we had ought to make all efforts to make it pleasant for them.

If we realize that these delegates represent all classes of men and come from all over the our state, it will be some good advertising for the city at large.

We've already entries from Oshkosh of fifty men; from Fond du Lac sixty men, and the city of Wausau will send one hundred men, besides our other cities around us, such as Waupaca, Stevens Point, Rhinelander, Eau Claire, Tomah, and a lot of others who have already entered teams.

We should then realize that a tournament means something.

The bowlers of our city are making all arrangements and need the support of all citizens and business men by entering teams, so as to make our city large. It does not matter whether such teams are bowlers or not.

The bowlers realize and appreciate such entries and know they are only boasting teams. Already our committee has had splendid support from those that they called upon, by getting the entry fees of five dollars for a team composed of five men.

I urge the support of all the citizens in our city, to give us this support, so that we can show our visitors that Grand Rapids lives up to its promise, which we have made in securing the tournament by promising fifty entries for our city.

The time for entry closes today. It requires three days to get the schedules, which have to be mailed to all the bowlers. As the tournament opens on the 25th of this month, there is no time left for soliciting any more, except today. Therefore I ask every one to help us boost this tournament and send in the entry fees for one team of five men.

"I can't take them all now to the 'U' and I know that the judge should give me one those now, widow's pensions. I pulled the mall out of bed at half past five."

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to the Badger Candy Company. He brought the draft to the man, and when he was charged with it, so that he recited the charge, he denied it, but later admitted his guilt and was placed in the county jail to await trial at the next term of the circuit court. The amount of the check was \$278.00.

It appears that Rutzky saw a traveling man drop a letter at the depot at Hillsboro, which he picked up and found that it contained a draft that had been issued to

NETS GUARD HARBOR

U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTS TO PREVENT SUBMARINE RAIDS ON SHIPPING.

SEA TRAFFIC OPENS UP AGAIN

Fourteen Ships Arrive at New York From the War Zone, After Passing Safely Through U-Boat Field—Two Big Cunard Liners Ready to Sail.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The United States navy already possesses a number of submarine nets and constant experiments are being carried on in placing them in their proper positions, testing their effectiveness, etc., according to a statement made at Washington by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

It is understood the department has enough submarine nets to protect all of the important harbors in the United States.

These nets can be placed and let down within an hour's time, it is understood.

Another American vessel, the City of Puebla, a cargo vessel, carrying no passengers, passed quarantine on its way to Havre with a capacity load of cotton and copper. The owners of the Orleans and the Rochester, which sailed a week ago under the American flag, expect their safe arrival and the same confidence is exhibited at the offices of the Darby Line, owners of the Puebla.

Other vessels sailing were the British steamer Roman Prince, the Dutch steamer Texel, the Spanish steamers Mar Negro and Mouro, and the Swedish steamer Helsingborg.

The Algonquin of the American Star Steamship company, recently transferred to American registry, is ready to sail. It is commanded by Captain Norberg, a naturalized American. Two-thirds of the crew are Americans.

New York, Feb. 20.—While government boats were at work in the outer harbor on Saturday lowering a great steel net for protection against submarines, 14 vessels, totaling nearly 50,000 tons, cruised easily past the Statue of Liberty and came to anchor. All had come from the war zone and had passed safely through the submarine field.

At the same time two big Cunard liners, the Lusitania and Aquitania, were loading with munitions, general cargo, and passengers for immediate departure for Liverpool. The Holland-American Noordam, the Swedish-American Carlisle and the Scandinavian-American Helsing Olaf, all carrying cargoes other than munitions, were putting aboard the last of their flags. The Roma, flying the French flag and carrying munitions, is ready to leave.

4 SHIPS SUNK IN U-BOAT WAR

Two Members of Crew of British Steamer Valdes Killed and Nine Reported Missing.

London, Feb. 20.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced on Sunday the sinking of three British steamships of a total tonnage of 12,000 and first information was given out in Berlin of the sinking of the Italian steamer Bisagno of 2,252 tons in the Atlantic on January 12.

Two members of the crew of the Valdes, one of the ships sunk, were killed, and nine are missing, the captain and other members of the crew having been landed. The Valdes was torpedoed and sunk without warning, according to the announcement. The fate of the crews of the other vessels was not given.

VICTIMS OF U-BOATS.

Ships. Tonnage. Worcester (British)..... 7,175 Romsdal (British)..... 2,948 Valdes (British)..... 2,252 Bisagno (Italian)..... 2,252

Total tonnage for day..... 14,260 Total tonnage since Feb. 1..... 20,703

Summary of Ships Sunk.

American..... 2 Other neutrals..... 34 British..... 78 Other belligerents..... 8 Number sunk since Feb. 1..... 122

ENTIRE GUARD TO DEMOBILIZE

Militia Force Now on the Border Ordered Home by War Department.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The entire force of National Guardsmen, estimated at about 53,000 men, has been ordered by the war department to be returned from the border.

This movement is to take place in double quick time, it was announced.

The middle western troops affected with the return of the National Guardsmen the guarding of the border will be left entirely to the regular troops, numbering about 50,000 men.

Fire Attacks Paper Mill.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The plant of the International Paper company was damaged \$100,000 by fire on Saturday night which taxed the local department's facilities. Aid was sought from Carthage.

Keokuk Slayer Is Guilty.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 20.—After deliberating 11 hours the jury found Forrest Pittman guilty in the second degree of the murder of Edward Scarlett last September and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

Food Riot at The Hague.

The Hague, Feb. 19.— Serious rioting, in which the crowds were only dispersed after repeated charges by police and hussars, occurred here Friday afternoon. The rioters protested against the high cost of food.

Sweden to Seize All Grain.

London, Feb. 19.—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's says that the Swedish government has decided to take possession of all stocks throughout the country of barley, oats and cereal products.

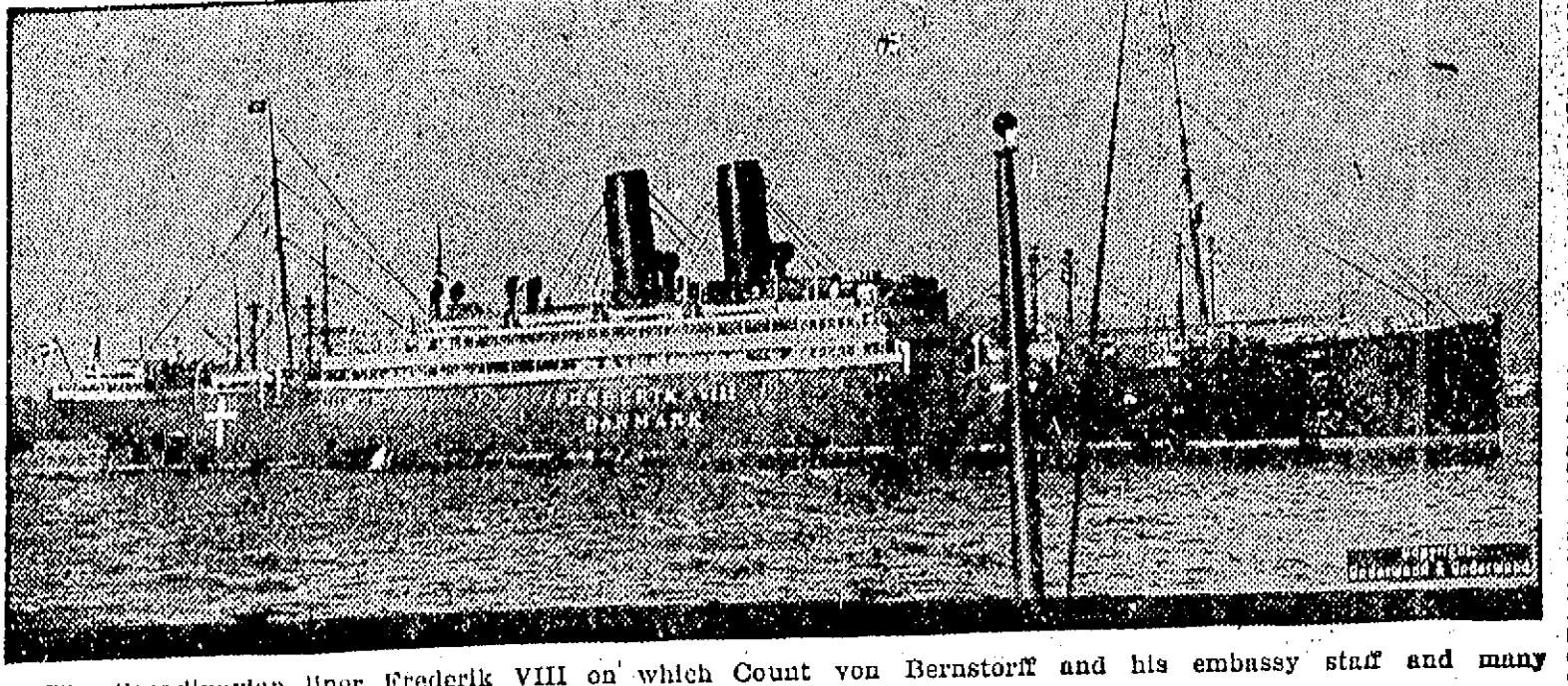
Liner Rochambeau Is Safe.

New York, Feb. 17.—The French liner Rochambeau arrived safely at Bordeaux, it was announced at the office of the line on Thursday afternoon. She carried 72 American passengers.

Guard Bay Against U-Boats.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Work of preparing defenses at the entrance to Chesapeake bay against submarine attack was begun when coast artillerymen from Fortress Monroe started fortifying strategic points at Cape Henry.

VESSEL WHICH TAKES VON BERNSTORFF HOME



The Scandinavian liner Frederik VIII on which Count von Bernstorff and his embassy staff and many German consul officers sailed for home via Halifax.

U. S. CONTINUES WAITING POLICY

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED TO TAKE GERMAN CRISIS BEFORE CONGRESS AGAIN.

SEA WAR THE VITAL ISSUE

Detention of Yarrowdale Prisoners and Other Matters Not Regarded as Serious Questions—Refugees in Turkey May Be Removed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The American government continues its waiting policy toward Germany's submarine warfare although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before congress on the situation before adjournment, March 4, and ask for full power to act in the protection of American life and property.

The confident belief that this action will be taken is based on the knowledge that the president wishes to avoid calling an extra session of congress if possible, and the reiterated declarations of members of the administration that the present conditions under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates can not be permitted to continue.

The small number of vessels sunk by submarines within the last few days is attracting no little attention. Officials always point out, however, that this does not alter the fact that through fear of the consequences American ships and many of those of other nationalities are remaining in port.

Sea War Only Vital Issue.

In administration circles it is stated that the only serious question in dispute between the two countries is the submarine problem. It was stated by an authority close to the state department that the numerous other matters which have aggravated the break between the two countries, the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, and other matters of this character, were merely collateral issues.

At the state department, however, it was stated that so far as official advice went, the seventy-two American citizens taken to Germany aboard the Yarrowdale were still detained. This government has been notified through Spain that the Yarrowdale prisoners "would be released shortly," but no official notice that they had been turned loose has been forthcoming. The department announced that for their release the peremptory demand for their release has been forwarded to Berlin, but so far it had produced no reply. Despite the communication through the Spanish government, the administration was plainly concerned over the continued detention of the prisoners. The state department also is waiting with some anxiety for the actual departure of the trainload of consular officers and other Americans, who, according to Berlin advice, will leave Germany some time this week.

Will Remove Refugees.

London, Feb. 20.—The following imperial order, signed by the German emperor and addressed "To My Navy," is published in the Marine Verordnungsblatt:

"In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my navy of turning the English war method of starvation, by means of which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people against him and his allies by combating their sea traffic with all means in our power.

"In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect this weapon to be developed with wise foresight at our admirable yards, in cooperation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds, it will break our enemies' war designs."

Further Restrictions on Imports.

London, Feb. 16.—Premier Lloyd George will make on Monday an important statement with reference to the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture in view of the submarine menace. It is understood that, while the list of prohibited imports will be extensive and cover many trades, there will be no sudden reduction in the basic necessities of life. The prohibition will be made at the instance of the controller of shipping, after careful consideration of the tonnage available and the risks to be run, and are intended to provide a margin of safety for a varied and ample food supply.

German-Austrian Bazaar Postponed.

Milwaukee—The bazaar for the submarine warfare since Feb. 1, organized by German and Austrian war sufferers, which was to have been held in May, has been postponed indefinitely because of the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

Chicago Guards Many Bridges.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago's forty-four bridges, valued at \$20,000,000, were ordered guarded against possible damage by some fanatic.

Too Much for Him.

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me." He tried to live according to the rules for attaining longevity that a ninety-year-old man gave to a reporter on a Sunday newspaper.—Life.

Ultra Fashionable.

Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?" Gills—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."

Get Experience, Young Man.

The young man entering life must not be impatient, writes Theodore Vail in American Magazine. He must accumulate experience, he must learn the duties of his position by the actual doing before he has any value to his employer.

Ruling Spirit Strong.

"That reformed yegg is true to his instinct, at any rate." "How so?" "Why, now he's trying to break into society."—Fuck.

Suspicious Man.

If a man could be aroused as easily

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

GEN. FRED FUNSTON

DIES SUDDENLY AT SAN ANTONIO HOTEL

Drops Unconscious While Playing With Child.

ACUTE INDIGESTION, CAUSE

Commander of American Troops on the Border Was Captured by Spaniards in 1898 and Escaped Death by Swallowing Letter.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department, died here last night, a few minutes after he collapsed while in a local hotel, where he had gone with a party of friends. Attending physicians say the cause of death was acute indigestion.

General Funston had just finished dinner and was playing with a child when he fell unconscious.

Funston Always a Fighter.

Not until 1898, when the Cuban Insurrection was at its height, did Frederick Funston become known throughout the United States as a first-class fighting man, but his friends in Kansas where he spent his early manhood long had so classified him.

As a student at the University of Kansas, when he weighed less than 100 pounds, he conquered a 200-pound "bad man" who threatened him with a razor.

To add to the giant's humiliation, Funston marched him through the streets of Lawrence, Kan., at the point of a revolver, to a police station.

A few years later, while city editor of a paper in Fort Smith, Ark., young Funston stirred up intense feeling by attacking editorially the publication's own political party leaders during the absence of his editor in chief.

Held on Despite Threats.

Many threats are said to have been made against Funston and the newspaper property, but he remained on guard until his superior returned, and then turned over the plant, unharmed. Incidentally, Funston also resigned.

Funston's first experience on the firing line came in Cuba, where he commanded General Gomez' artillery with remarkable results.

Captured by Spaniards on his way to Havana, he escaped death by swallowing a letter to the president of Cuba which would have proved his identity.

While a colonel of the famous Twentieth Kansas volunteer Infantry in the Philippine war Funston performed feats of bravery that brought him the title of brigadier general. His capture of Aguinaldo and his fording of the Rio Grande river at Columbus under fire featured his work.

Funston has been described by his superiors as absolutely fearless. Ever ready to plunge into danger, he cared little whether his force equaled that of his opponent. One day, the story goes, when it appeared certain the Filipinos would destroy three companies under Funston's command, Gen. Harrison Gray Otis inquired of the colonel how long he could hold his position.

Repulsed Filipinos.

"Until I am mustered out!" Funston replied; and he made good by repulsing the Filipinos.

When the volunteers were discharged, Funston retained his rank as member of the regular army. As a regular, he made a mark by maintaining order in San Francisco during the disaster of 1906. Temporarily in charge of the troops at the Presidio, when the disturbance came, he quickly declared martial law and set about obtaining accommodations for the homeless, keeping down the cost of food, and arresting troublemakers. It was while he was in command of the troops at Vera Cruz in 1914 that he was raised to the rank of major general. He was then forty-nine years old.

The ambition of Funston's youth was to go to West Point, but he failed in an entrance examination. In later years he repeatedly outranked West Pointers who were in school when he failed at admission.

Commanded Border Forces.

General Funston was born at New Carlisle, O., November 9, 1865. He was the son of Edward Hogue Funston.

Physically, Funston was one of the smallest men in the United States army. He was barely 5 feet 5 inches tall and usually weighed less than 120 pounds. In civil life he was modest and retiring.

When trouble in Mexico made it necessary to send an American expedition to Vera Cruz in April, 1914, General Funston was put in command of the troops. He was military governor of Vera Cruz until November, 1914.

Later in 1914 he was made a major general and appointed commander of the southern department.

In March, 1918, he was given command of the United States troops along the border of Mexico and also of the troops sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

Gardner spoke in defense of the allies and then turned on the pacifists, who, he said, were appealing to the "cowardice that lurks in every man's breast."

The ambition of Funston's youth was to go to West Point, but he failed in an entrance examination. In later years he repeatedly outranked West Pointers who were in school when he failed at admission.

Commanded Border Forces.

General Funston was born at New Carlisle, O., November 9, 1865. He was the son of Edward Hogue Funston.

Physically, Funston was one of the smallest men in the United States army. He was barely 5 feet 5 inches tall and usually weighed less than 120 pounds. In civil life he was modest and retiring.

When trouble in Mexico made it necessary to send an American expedition to Vera Cruz in April, 1914, General Funston was put in command of the troops. He was military governor of Vera Cruz until November, 1914.

Later in 1914 he was made a major general and appointed commander of the southern department.

In March, 1918, he was given command of the United States troops along the border of Mexico and also of the troops sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

Young Lane Joins Army.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 14.—The largest naval appropriation bill in the country's history was passed on Tuesday by the house and sent to the senate.

It carries more than \$386,000,000, provides for the second installment of the great three year building program adopted last year, and includes administrative, emergency, amendments authorizing the government to commandeer ships in time of national peril, and to purchase the basic patents of aircraft.

The vote was 365 to 23.

Record for Cake.

"Often when my little cousin came to our house my mother had ginger cake; but one day she had an angel food cake and Johnnie said: 'Gee, Aunty Annie, this is the 'cleanest' cake you ever had!'"—Exchange.

Willing to Bear It.

"Well, dearest, I have just tasted your father for your hand," "What did he say?" "He asked me if I felt capable of assuming a heavy burden."

"And what did you tell him?" "I told him I would take care of all he would give us."

The Reason Why.

"I wonder why X was selected as the symbol of the unknown quantity?" "Because none of your friends ever use one when you want to borrow it."

NETS GUARD HARBOR

U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTS TO PREVENT SUBMARINE RAIDS ON SHIPPING.

SEA TRAFFIC OPENS UP AGAIN

Fourteen Ships Arrive at New York From the War Zone, After Passing Safely Through U-Boat Field—Two Big Cunard Liners Ready to Sail.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The United States navy already possesses a number of submarine nets and constant experiments are being carried on in placing them in their proper positions, testing their effectiveness, etc., according to a statement made at Washington by Secretary of the Navy Daniels. It is understood the department has enough submarine nets to protect all of the important harbors in the United States.

These nets can be placed and let down within an hour's time, it is understood.

Another American vessel, the City of Puebla, a cargo vessel, carrying no passengers, passed quarantine on its way to Havre with a capacity load of cotton and copper. The owners of the Orleans and the Rochester, which sailed a week ago under the American flag, expect their safe arrival and the same confidence is exhibited at the offices of the Durby line, owners of the Puebla.

Other vessels sailing were the British steamer Roman Prince, the Dutch steamer Texel, the Spanish steamers Mar Negro and Moura, and the Swedish steamer Helsingborg.

The Algonquin of the American Star Steamship company, recently transferred to American registry, is ready to sail. It is commanded by Captain Norlorg, a naturalized American. Two-thirds of the crew are Americans.

New York, Feb. 20.—While government boats were at work in the outer harbor on Saturday lowering a great steel net for protection against submarines, 14 vessels, totaling nearly 50,000 tons, cruised easily past the Statue of Liberty and came to anchor. All had come from the war zone and had passed safely through the submarine field.

At the same time two big Cunard liners, the Laconia and Ascania, were loading with munitions, general cargo, and passengers for immediate departure for Liverpool. The Holland-American Noordam, the Swedish-American Carlsson and the Scandinavian-American Helle, all carrying cargoes other than munitions, were putting aboard the last of their cargoes. The Roma, flying the French flag and carrying munitions, is ready to leave.

4 SHIPS, SUNK IN U-BOAT WAR

Two Members of Crew of British Steamer Valdes Killed and Nine Reported Missing.

London, Feb. 20.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced on Sunday the sinking of three British steamships of a total tonnage of 12,000 and first information was given out in Berlin of the sinking of the Italian steamship Bisagno of 2,523 tons in the Atlantic ocean January 12.

Two members of the crew of the Valdes, one of the ships sunk, were killed, and nine are missing, the captain and other members of the crew having been landed. The Valdes was torpedoed and sunk without warning, according to the announcement. The fate of the crews of the other vessels was not given.

VICTIMS OF U-BOATS.

Ships. Tonnage.
Worcestershire (British)..... 7,175
Ronsdale (British)..... 2,548
Valdes (British)..... 2,285
Bisagno (Italian)..... 2,523
Total tonnage for day..... 14,200
Total tonnage since Feb. 1..... 320,725
Summary of Ships Sunk.

American..... 2
Other neutrals..... 34
British..... 73
Other belligerents..... 8
Number sunk since Feb. 1..... 122

ENTIRE GUARD TO DEMOBILIZE

Militia Force Now on the Border Ordered Home by War Department.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The entire force of National Guardsmen, estimated at about 53,000 men, has been ordered by the war department to be returned from the border.

This movement is to take place in double quick time, it was announced.

The middle western troops affected.

With the return of the National Guardsmen the guarding of the border will be left entirely to the regular troops, numbering about 50,000 men.

Fire Attacks Paper Mill.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The plant of the International Paper company was damaged \$100,000 by fire on Saturday night which taxed the local department's facilities. Aid was sought from Carthage.

Kuckuk Slayer is Guilty.

Kuckuk, Ind., Feb. 20.—After deliberating 11 hours the jury found Forrest Dillman guilty in the second degree of the murder of Edward Scarritt last September and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

Food Riot at The Hague.

The Hague, Feb. 19.—Serious rioting, in which the crowds were only dispersed after repeated charges by police and hussars, occurred here Friday afternoon. The rioters protested against the high cost of food.

Sweden to Seize All Grain.

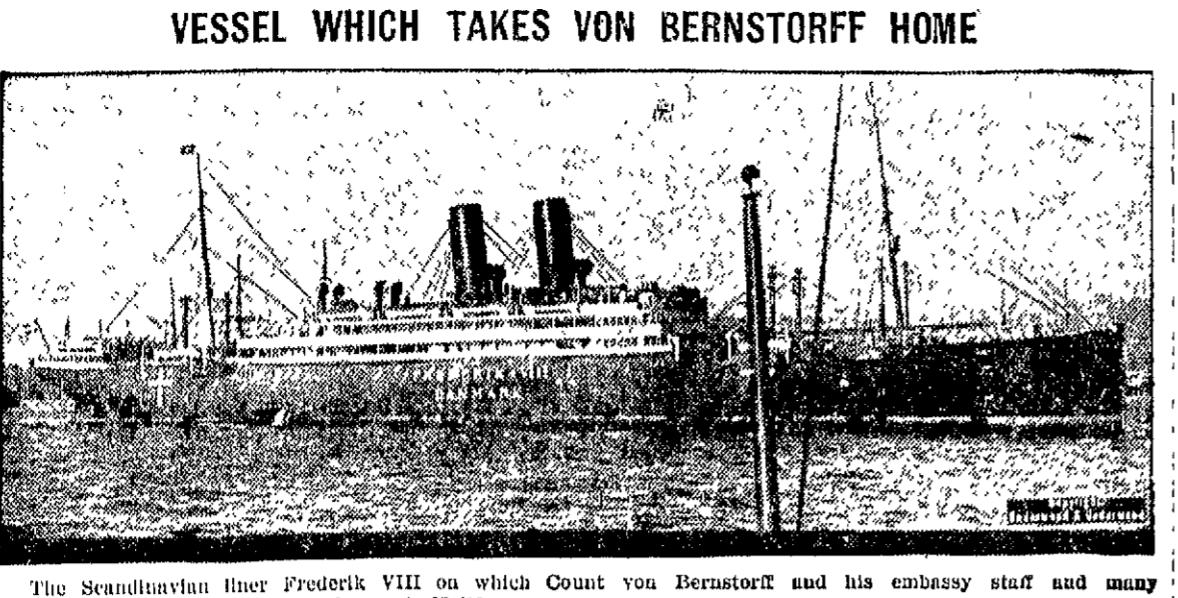
London, Feb. 19.—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuters says that the Swedish government has decided to take possession of all stocks throughout the country of barley, oats and cereal products.

Liner Rochambeau is Safe.

New York, Feb. 17.—The French liner Rochambeau arrived safely at Bordeaux, it was announced at the office of the line on Thursday afternoon. She carried 72 American passengers.

Guard Bay Against U-Boats.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Work of preparing defenses at the entrance to Chesapeake bay against submarine attack was begun when coast artillerymen from Fortress Monroe started fortifying strategic points at Cape Henry.



VESSEL WHICH TAKES VON BERNSTORFF HOME

The Scandinavian liner Frederick VIII on which Count von Bernstorff and his embassy staff and many German consul officers sailed for home via Havre.

U. S. CONTINUES WAITING POLICY

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED TO TAKE GERMAN CRISIS BEFORE CONGRESS AGAIN.

SEA WAR THE VITAL ISSUE

Detention of Yarrowdale Prisoners and Other Matters Not Regarded as Serious Questions—Refugees in Turkey May Be Removed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The American government continues its waiting policy toward Germany's submarine warfare, although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before congress on the situation before adjournment, March 4, and ask for full power to act in the protection of American life and property.

The confident belief that this action will be taken is based on the knowledge that the president wishes to avoid calling an extra session of congress if possible, and the reiterated declarations of members of the administration that the present conditions under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates can not be permitted to continue.

The Friderik VIII carried 400 passengers in her first and 250 in her second class cabins, the largest number she ever booked. Among them is Wolf von Igel, who was arrested in connection with alleged plots to blow up the Welland canal and was permitted to leave the country, although under \$20,000 bail on pending indictment.

May Avert Austrian Break.

Vienna, Feb. 19.—Despite the fact that some of the newspapers are taking a gloomy view of Anglo-American relations, and the situation brought about by the severing of relations between the United States and Germany, official circles in Vienna are inclined to believe that the situation is not entirely hopeless. This also is the view of Frederic C. Penfield, the American ambassador, who is doing everything possible to assist in reaching a friendly solution of the situation.

The Austro-Hungarian government remains in almost total ignorance of what measures are needed in order to meet the views of President Wilson and his cabinet. The impression here is that in Washington it is believed the dual monarchy will recede from the position taken jointly with Germany, regarding submarine warfare.

The small number of vessels sunk by submarines within the last few days is attracting no little attention. Officials always point out, however, that this does not alter the fact that through fear of the consequences American ships and many of those of other nationalities are remaining in port.

Sea War Only Vital Issue.

In administration circles it is stated that the only serious question in dispute between the two countries is the submarine problem. It was stated by an authority close to the state department that the numerous other matters which have aggravated the break between the two countries, the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, and other matters of this character, were merely collateral issues.

At the state department, however, is that while the Austro-Hungarian government might consider small modifications of the new blockade regulations, as Germany has done in the case of Holland, there is not the slightest chance that it will yield in the least, so far as the principle involved is concerned.

KAI SER ASSURES NAVY U-BOATS WILL WIN WAR

Imperial Order by German Ruler Declares Impending Battle Will Be Decisive.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The following imperial order, signed by the German emperor and addressed "To My Navy," is published in the Marine Verordnungsblatt:

"In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my navy of turning the English war method of starvation, by means of which our most hated and most obstinate enemy intends to overthrow the German people against him and his allies by combating their sea traffic with all means in our power.

"In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect this weapon to be developed with wise foresight at our admirable yards, in cooperation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds. It will break our enemies' war designs."

Further Restrictions on Imports.

London, Feb. 16.—Premier Lloyd George will make on Monday an important statement with reference to the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture in view of the submarine menace. It is understood that while the list of prohibited imports will be extensive and cover many trades, there will be no sudden reduction in the bare necessities of life. The prohibition will be made at the instance of the controller of shipping, after careful consideration of the tonnage available and the risks to be run, and are intended to provide a margin of safety for a varied and ample food-supply.

Will Remove Refugees.

Action to relieve the 1,000 or more American refugees under Turkish jurisdiction in Asia Minor now rests with the President. The state department and the navy department have placed the entire matter in his hands. He will review the entire situation and is expected to make a decision soon. The Turkish foreign office has agreed to the departure of the Americans and the cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar are awaiting orders to proceed to Beirut to take them off.

To Appraise Fighting Forces.

Army and navy bureau chiefs have been instructed to compile immediately an exact appraisement of the condition of the regular fighting forces of the country for the information of the government.

Fire Attacks Paper Mill.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The plant of the International Paper company was damaged \$100,000 by fire on Saturday night which taxed the local department's facilities. Aid was sought from Carthage.

German-Austrian Bazaar Postponed.

Milwaukee—The bazaar for the benefit of German and Austrian war sufferers, which was to have been held in May, has been postponed indefinitely because of the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

Chicago Guards Many Bridges.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago's forty-four bridges, valued at \$20,000,000 were ordered guarded against possible damage by some fanatic.

Too Much for Him.

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me," "He tried to live according to the rules for attaining longevity that a ninety-year-old man gave to a reporter on a Sunday newspaper," "Life."

Ultra Fashionable.

Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?" Gills—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."

Get Experience, Young Man.

The young man entering life must not be impatient, writes Theodore Vail in American Magazine. He must accumulate experience, he must learn the duties of his position by the actual doing before he has any value to his employer.

Ruling Spirit Strong.

"That reformed yegg is true to his instinct, at any rate," "How so?" "Why, now he's trying to break into his suspicious are, there would be much of a demand for alarm clocks," Atchison Globe.

Suspicious Man.

If a man could be aroused as easily as his suspicions are, there would be much of a demand for alarm clocks.

Doubtful.

"Please, mister, can you help a poor man what wants to get back to his family what he ain't seen in ten years?" "Certainly. Just get me a sworn statement from your family saying that they want you back and I'll be glad to help you."

Had Her Doubts.

He—"But you say yourself that your son is anxious to get off your hands." She—"Yes; that's why I don't think he'll listen to you." Boston Transcript.

New Steel Shipping Box.

A shipping box of steel instead of wood has been made by an American manufacturer to reduce the damage received by goods in shipment and from theft in transit. It is almost unbreakable and entirely thief-proof.

Purifying Swimming Pools.

London chemists have found that water in swimming pool can be purified without frequent changes by the addition of a fluid obtained by the electrolysis of magnesia.

Big French Liner Sails.

Kingston, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The French liner Espagne, carrying 97 Americans among her 230 passengers, sailed for Bordeaux on Wednesday. To reach her destination she must pass through the "barred zone."

Teuton Airmen Make Raids.

Vienna, Feb. 10.—Austro-Hungarian airplanes carried out successful attacks on Valona, Stamboul and Corfu, it was officially announced. Our seaplanes dropped bombs on the Italian seaport of Brindisi.

GEN. FRED FUNSTON DIES SUDDENLY AT SAN ANTONIO HOTEL

Drops Unconscious While Playing With Child.

ACUTE INDIGESTION, CAUSE

Commander of American Troops on the Border Was Captured by Spaniards in 1896 and Escaped Death by Swallowing Letter.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department, died here last night, a few minutes after he collapsed while in a local hotel, where he had gone with a party of friends. Attending physicians say the cause of death was acute indigestion.

General Funston had just finished dinner and was playing with a child when he fell unconscious.

Funston Always a Fighter.

Until 1896, when the Cuban Insurrection was at its height, old Frederick Funston became known throughout the United States as a first-class fighting man, but his friends in Kansas—where he spent his early manhood—long had so classified him.

As a student at the University of Kansas, when he weighed less than 100 pounds, he conquered a 200-pound "bad man" who threatened him with a razor.

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

The Friderik VIII carried 400 passengers in her first and 250 in her second class cabins, the largest number she ever booked. Among them is Wolf von Igel, who was arrested in connection with alleged plots to blow up the Welland canal and was permitted to leave the country, although under \$20,000 bail on pending indictment.

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador sent ashore a signed statement which said:

"I can not refrain from a last expression to the American people for the welfare of flowers and gifts sent to the countess and myself. It is hard to tell of the good will sent us both. No expression of gratitude could be adequate to speak of an affectionate fare-well."

Count von Bernstorff, his wife, and other members of his suite, received several wagon loads of flowers and bon voyage gifts. The ambassador

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

The Cubes.
"Is he addicted to cubist art?"
"In a way. Spends most of his time shaking dice."

MINISTER'S CONFESSION

Rev. W. H. Warner, Myersville, Md., writes: "My trouble was scatica. My back was affected and took the form of lumbago. I also had neuralgia, cramps in my muscles, pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and nervous dizzy spells. I had other symptoms showing my kidneys were at fault, so I took Dodd's Kidney Pills. They were the means of saving my life. I wrote to say that your medicine restored me to perfect health." Be sure and get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys; just as Rev. Warner did, no similar named article will do—Adv.

Much Pleasanter Here.
"There are some things about our political system that don't seem quite right," remarked Senator Sorghum.

"For instance?"
The congressman who has made himself unpopular among his constituents is the one who has to go back and have 'em as neighbors."

Anurie cures Backache. Lumbago, Rheumatism, Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package—Adv.

FAULTY WORK OF ARTISTS

Writer's Complaint Is in Effect That Illustrators Pay Too Little Attention to Text of Story.

I describe by word and deed a sturdy young countryman, and he becomes under pencil of my illustrator a sentimental noodle with long hair. I tell of the extraordinary achievement of a very old or a very weak person in the rescuing of a drowning child, and my hero is pictured as a Hercules to whom the feat would have been no feat at all. I put upon my country boy the sunbonnet which is her natural and suitable head-covering, and sure as fate, she appears in a turban such as only an Afric mammy would wear. I describe a spotted dog, running as spotted dogs invariably run, under his master's carriage, and the artist makes him a solid black. A gentle protest to a friend produces the astonished and astonishing reply that the artist is the most famous delineator of animals in America and that I should be proud to have his name under mine on the title-page. If he is the most famous delineator of animals in America, why could he not draw my little spotted dog?

I do not suffer alone. Within a few years a leading American monthly published a story in which there were three characters, two men and a woman. Though one of the men appeared chiefly as a raconteur, his sex was made plain, not only by many indirect allusions, but by a clear statement. Yet in the well-drawn, and no doubt very expensive full-page illustration, he was a woman—Athletic.

Considerate Hubby.
"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."
"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

PRUDENCE OF THE PARSONAGE by ETHEL HUESTON

ILLUSTRATED BY
W. C. TANNER

(Copyright, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION FORGET THAT THE PARSONAGE FOLKS NEED MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS. SO LITTLE CONNIE TELLS BANKER SOME PLAIN TRUTHS

Mr. Starr, a widower Methodist minister, comes to Mount Mark, to take charge of the congregation there. He has five charming daughters, the eldest of whom, Prudence, age nineteen, keeps house and mothers the family. Her younger sisters are Fairy, the twins Carol and Lark, and Constance, the "baby." The family's coming stars the curiosity of the townspeople. After a few weeks the Starrs are well settled. Prudence has her hands full with the mischievous youngsters, but she loves them devotedly despite their outrageous pranks. It is a joyous household, but the parsonage girls are embarrassed at Christmas time because the congregation has failed to pay the pastor's salary. Little Connie needs clothing, and sadly disappointed, takes matters into her own hands.

CHAPTER VI—Continued.

"Oh, I had her dressed warmly underneath, very warmly indeed," declared Prudence. "But no matter how warm you are underneath, you look cold if you aren't visibly prepared for winter weather. I kept hoping enough money would come in to buy her a coat for once in her life."

"She has been looking forward to this one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seat on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and cuffs. We want to fit it on you right away, dear!"

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Prudence was silent for several long seconds. Then she inquired in a low voice, "Did you tell him why you wanted it?"

"Yes, I explained the whole situation."

"What did he say?"

"He said he knew just how I felt, because he knew he couldn't go to church in his wife's coat—No, I said that myself, but he agreed with me. He did not say very much, but he looked sympathetic. He said he anticipated great pleasure in seeing me in my new coat at church next Sunday."

Fairy showed her chair back from the machine, and ran to the window. "Look, Prue," she cried. "Isn't that Mrs. Adams coming this way? I wonder—"

"No, it isn't," answered Connie gravely. "It's just Miss Avery getting home from school—Isn't it, Prudence? Father's coat, I mean?"

"Yes, Connie, it is," said Prudence, very, very gently. "But no one here has seen it, and it is such nice cloth—just exactly what girls are wearing now."

"But I wanted a new coat!" Connie cried not cry. She stood looking at Prudence with her wide blue eyes.

"Oh, Connie, I'm just as sorry as you are," cried Prudence, with starting tears. "I know just how you feel about it dearest! But the people didn't pay father up last month. Maybe after Christmas we can get you a coat. They will pay better then."

"I think I'd rather wear my summer coat until then," said Connie soberly. "Oh, but you can't, dearest. It is too cold. Won't you be a good girl now, and not make sister feel badly about it? It really is becoming to you, and it is nice and warm. Take some more fudge, dear, and run out-of-doors a while. You'll feel better about it presently. I'm sure."

Connie stood solemnly beside the table, her eyes still fastened on the coat, cut down from her father's. "Can I go and take a walk?" she asked finally.

"May I, you mean?" suggested Fairy. "Yes, may I? Maybe I can reconcile myself to it."

"Yes, go and take a walk," urged Prudence promptly, eager to get the simile sober face beyond her range of vision.

"If I am not back when the 'wings get home, go right on and eat without me. I'll come back when I get things straightened out in my mind."

When Connie was quite beyond hearing, Prudence dropped her head on the menu and wept. "Oh, Fairy, if the menu boys just knew how such things hurt, maybe they'd pay up a little better. How do they expect parsonage people to keep up appearances when they haven't any money?"

"Oh, now, Prue, you're worse than Connie! There's no use to cry about it. Parsonage people have to find happiness in spite of financial misery. Money isn't the first thing with folks like us."

"Poor little Connie! If she had cried about it, I wouldn't have cared so much. But she looked so—heart-sick, didn't she, Fairy?"

Connie certainly was heart-sick. More than that, she was a little disgusted. She felt herself aroused to take action. Things had gone too far! Go to church in her father's coat she could not! She walked suddenly down the street toward the "city"—ironically so called. Her face was stony, her hands were clenched. But finally she brightened. Her lagging steps quickened. She slipped along quite cheerfully. She turned westward as she reached the corner of the square, and walked along that business street with shining eyes. In front of the First National bank she paused, but after a few seconds she passed by. On the opposite corner was another bank. When she reached it, she walked in without pausing, and the massive door swung behind her.

The four older girls were at the table when Connie came home. She exhaled quiet satisfaction from every pore. Prudence glanced at her once, and then looked away again. "She has reconciled herself," she thought. "Dinner was half over before Constance burst her bomb."

"Are you going to be busy this afternoon, Prudence?" she asked quietly.

Breslau has a paper chimney which is 50 feet high and proof against fire.

THE GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE, GRAND RAPIDS, WIS.

ther his full salary the first of every month, and that the church receipts are to be turned in to me. And if they do not pay up, my lawyer can do it. I am investigating Little Connie, I mean, that five dollars, for she taught one trustee a sorry lesson. And he will have to pass it on to the others in self-defense! Now, run along and get the coat, and if five dollars isn't enough you can have as much more as you need. Your father will get his salary after this, my dear, if we have to mortgag[e] the parsonage!"

CHAPTER VII.

A Burglar's Visit.

"Prue!" A small hand gripped Prudence's shoulder, and again came a hoarsely whispered:

"Prue!" Prudence sat up in bed with a bounce.

"What in the world?" she began, gazing out into the room, half-lighted by the moonlight, and seeing Carol and Lark shivering beside her bed:

"Sh! Sh! Hush!" whispered Lark.

"There's a burglar in our room!"

By this time, even sound-sleeping Fairy was awake. "Oh, there is!" she scoffed.

"Yes, there is," declared Carol, with some heat. "We heard him, plain as day. He stepped into the closet, didn't he, Lark?"

"He certainly did," agreed Lark.

"Did you see him?"

"No, we heard him. Carol heard him first, and she spoke, and nudged me. Then I heard him, too. He was in our dresser, but he shot across the room and into the closet. He closed the door after him. He's there now!"

"You've been dreaming," said Fairy, lying down again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol stormily.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

"We don't generally dream the same thing at the same minute," said Carol again.

"And you two big girls came off and left poor little Connie in there!"

"You've been dreaming," said Carol again.

NETS GUARD HARBOR

U. S. GOVERNMENT ACTS TO PREVENT SUBMARINE RAIDS ON SHIPPING.

SEA TRAFFIC OPENS UP AGAIN

Fourteen Ships Arrive at New York From the War Zone. After Passing Safely Through U-Boat Field—Two Big Cunard Liners Ready to Sail.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The United States navy already possesses a number of submarine nets and constant experiments are being carried on to placing them in their proper positions, testing their effectiveness, according to a statement made at Washington by Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

It is understood the department has enough submarine nets to protect all of the important harbors in the United States.

These nets can be placed and let down within an hour's time, it is understood.

Another American vessel, the City of Puebla, a cargo vessel, carrying no passengers, passed quarantine on its way to Havre with a capacity load of cotton and copper. The owners of the Orleans and the Rochester, which sailed a week ago under the American flag, expect their safe arrival and the same confidence is exhibited at the offices of the Darby line, owners of the Puebla.

Other vessels sailing were the British steamer Roma Prince, the Dutch steamer Texel, the Spanish steamers Mar Negro and Moura, and the Swedish steamer Helsingborg.

The Algonquin of the American Star Steamship company, recently transferred to American registry, is ready to sail. It is commanded by Captain Norberg, a naturalized American. Two-thirds of the crew are Americans.

New York, Feb. 20.—Whittle government boats were at work in the outer harbor on Saturday lowering a great steel net for protection against submarines. 14 vessels, totalling nearly 50,000 tons, cruised easily past the Statue of Liberty and came to anchor. All had come from the war zone and had passed safely through the submarine field.

At the same time two big Cunard liners, the Lusitania and Aquitania, were loading with munitions, general cargo, and passengers for immediate departure for Liverpool. The Holland-American, Nordhavn and the Scandinavian-American Helsing Olav, all carrying cargoes other than munitions, were putting aboard the last of their cargoes. The Roma, flying the French flag and carrying munitions, is ready to leave.

4 SHIPS SUNK IN U-BOAT WAR

Two Members of Crew of British Steamer Valdes Killed and Nine Reported Missing.

London, Feb. 20.—Lloyd's shipping agency announced on Sunday the sinking of three British steamships of a total tonnage of 12,000 and first information was given out in Berlin of the sinking of the Italian steamship Bisagno of 2,552 tons in the Atlantic Ocean January 12.

Two members of the crew of the Valdes, one of the ships sunk, were killed and nine are missing, the captain and other members of the crew having been landed. The Valdes was torpedoed and sunk without warning, according to the announcement. The fate of the crews of the other vessels was not given.

VICTIMS OF U-BOATS.

Ships. Tonnage. Worcester (British)..... 7,175 Ronsdale (British)..... 2,548 Valdes (British)..... 2,252 Bisagno (Italian)..... 2,552 Total tonnage for day..... 14,260 Total tonnage since Feb. 1, 260,795 Summary of Ships Sunk. American..... 2 Other neutrals..... 34 British..... 78 Other belligerents..... 8 Number sunk since Feb. 1, 122

ENTIRE GUARD TO DEMOBILIZE

Militia Force Now on the Border Ordered Home by War Department.

Washington, Feb. 20.—The entire force of National Guardsmen, estimated at about 50,000 men, has been ordered by the war department to be returned from the border.

This movement is to take place in double quick time, it was announced.

The middle western troops affected.

With the return of the National Guardsmen the guarding of the border will be left entirely to the regular troops, numbering about 50,000 men.

Fire Attacks Paper Mill.

Watertown, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The plant of the International Paper company was damaged \$100,000 by fire on Saturday night which forced the local department's facilities. Aid was sought from Cartwright.

Keokuk Slayer Is Guilty.

Keokuk, Ia., Feb. 20.—After deliberating 11 hours the jury found Forrest Dillman guilty in the second degree of the murder of Edward Searle last September and sentenced him to the penitentiary for life.

Food Riot at The Hague.

The Hague, Feb. 20.—Serious rioting, in which the crowds were only dispersed after repeated charges by police and hussars, occurred here Friday afternoon. The rioters protested against the high cost of food.

Sweden to Seize All Grain.

London, Feb. 20.—A Stockholm dispatch to Reuter's says that the Swedish government has decided to take possession of all stocks throughout the country of barley, oats and cereal products.

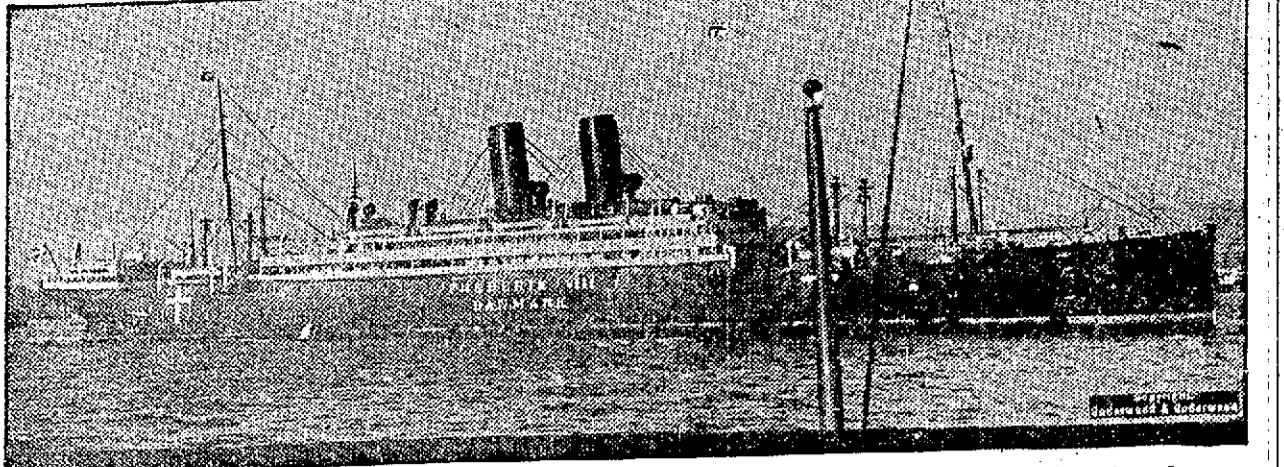
Liner Rochambeau Is Safe.

New York, Feb. 17.—The French liner Rochambeau arrived safely at Bordeaux. It was announced at the office of the line on Thursday afternoon. She carried 72 American passengers.

Guard Bay Against U-Boats.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Wreck of pre-tensioned defense at the entrance to Chesapeake Bay against submarine attack was begun when const. artillerymen from Fortress Monroe started fortifying strategic points at Cape Henry.

VESSEL WHICH TAKES VON BERNSTORFF HOME



The Scandinavian liner Frederik VIII on which Count von Bernstorff and his embassy staff and many German consular officers sailed for home via Halifax.

U. S. CONTINUES WAITING POLICY

PRESIDENT WILSON EXPECTED TO TAKE GERMAN CRISIS BEFORE CONGRESS AGAIN.

SEA WAR THE VITAL ISSUE

Detention of Yarrowdale Prisoners and Other Matters Not Regarded as Serious Questions—Refugees in Turkey May Be Removed.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 20.—The American government continues its waiting policy toward Germany's submarine warfare, although it is taken for granted in all quarters that President Wilson will go before congress on the situation before adjournment, March 4, and ask for full power to act in the protection of American life and property.

The confident belief that this action will be taken is based on the knowledge that the president wishes to avoid calling an extra session of congress if possible, and the reiterated declarations of members of the administration that the present conditions under which most of the American ships in overseas trade have been frightened into cancelling sailing dates can not be permitted to continue.

The small number of vessels sunk by submarines within the last few days is attracting no little attention. Officials always point out, however, that this does not alter the fact that through fear of the consequences between the United States and Germany, official circles in Vienna are inclined to believe that the situation is not entirely hopeless. This also is the view of Frederic C. Fenfield, the American ambassador, who is doing everything possible to assist in reaching a friendly solution of the dispute.

The Austro-Hungarian government remains in almost total ignorance of what measures are needed in order to meet the views of President Wilson and his cabinet. The impression here is that in Washington it is believed the dual monarchy will recede from the position taken jointly with Germany, regarding submarine warfare.

The feeling here, however, is that while the Austro-Hungarian government might consider small modifications of the new blockade regulations, as Germany has done in the case of Holland, there is not the slightest chance that it will yield in the least, so far as the principle involved is concerned.

SEA WAR ONLY Vital Issue.

In administration circles it is stated that the only serious question in dispute between the two countries is the submarine problem. It was stated by an authority close to the state department that the numerous other matters which have aggravated the break between the two countries, the detention of the Yarrowdale prisoners, and other matters of this character, were merely collateral issues.

At the state department, however, it was stated that so far as official documents went, the seventy-two American citizens taken to Germany aboard the Yarrowdale were still detained. This government has been notified through Spain that the Yarrowdale prisoners would be released shortly, but no official notice that they had been turned loose has been forthcoming.

The department announced that the departmental announcement that the peremptory demand for their release has been forwarded to Berlin but that so far it had produced no reply. Despite the communication through the Spanish government, the administration was plainly concerned over the continued detention of the prisoners.

The state department also is waiting for the arrival of the trainload of consular officers and other Americans, who, according to Berlin advices, will leave Germany some time this week.

Will Remove Refugees.

Action to relieve the 1,000 or more American refugees under Turkish protection in Asia Minor now rests with the President. The state department and the navy department have placed the entire matter in his hands.

He will review the entire situation and is expected to make a decision soon. The Turkish foreign office has agreed to the departure of the Americans and the cruiser Des Moines and the collier Cesar are awaiting orders to proceed to Berlin to take them off.

To Appraise Fighting Forces.

Army and navy bureau chiefs have been instructed to compile immediately an exact appraisement of the condition of the regular fighting forces of the country for the information of

the administration.

Further Restrictions on Imports.

London, Feb. 16.—Premier Lloyd George will make on Monday an important statement with reference to the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture in view of the submarine menace.

It is understood that while the list of prohibited imports will be extensive and cover many trades, there will be no sudden reduction in the bare necessities of life. The prohibition will be made at the instance of the controller of shipping, after careful consideration of the tonnage available and the risks to be run, and are intended to provide a margin of safety for a varied and ample food-supply.

German-Austrian Bazaar Postponed.

Milwaukee.—The bazaar for the benefit of German and Austrian war sufferers, which was to have been held in May, has been postponed indefinitely because of the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

Chicago Guards Many Bridges.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago's forty-four bridges, valued at \$20,000,000 were ordered guarded against possible damage by some fanatic.

Too Much for Him.

"What killed Green? He always looked healthy to me." "He tried to live according to the rules for attaining longevity that a ninety-year-old man gave to a reporter on a Sunday newspaper."—Life.

Ultra Fashionable.

Willis—"What kind of a school is your son attending?" Gills—"Very fashionable—one of these institutions where you develop the mind without using it."

Get Experience, Young Man.

The young man entering life must not be impatient, writes Theodore Vall in American Magazine. He must accumulate experience, he must learn the duties of his position by the actual doing before he has any value to his employer.

Ruling Spirit Strong.

"That reformed yegg is true to his instinct, at any rate." "How so?" "Why, now he's trying to break into society."—Fuck.

Suspicious Man.

If a man could be aroused as easily as his suspicions are, there would be much of a demand for alarm clocks.

President Wilson. The report will deal with questions both of personnel and material.

The most immediate need in both the army and navy is for officers and men. It will be shown in the reports, however, that every effort has been made to overcome this difficulty.

It also will be shown that while there has been some speeding up of naval construction, radical measures will be necessary to accomplish important results in this direction. Authority to command private plants and to suspend the eight hour law and navy contracts has been included in the pending navy appropriation bill.

Relief Workers to Remain.

News of Germany's retraction of her order forcing the American members of the Belgian relief committee to leave Belgium and northern France was received by state department officials and by Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the commission, with both surprise and pleasure. Apart from a brief telegram from Brand Whittle, saying negotiations of some sort were under way, neither the department nor Mr. Hoover had any official advices on the subject.

May Avert Austrian Break.

Vienna, Feb. 19.—Despite the fact that some of the newspapers are taking a gloomy view of Austro-American relations, and the situation brought about by the severing of relations between the United States and Germany, official circles in Vienna are inclined to believe that the situation is not entirely hopeless. This also is the view of Frederic C. Fenfield, the American ambassador, who is doing everything possible to assist in reaching a friendly solution of the dispute.

The Austro-Hungarian government remains in almost total ignorance of what measures are needed in order to meet the views of President Wilson and his cabinet.

Detroits—It is learned that company commanders of the Thirty-first regiment, Michigan National Guard, are preparing to bring charges of desertion against members of the company who have enlisted with Canadian regiments. The Thirty-first regiment, a Detroit organization which returned from the border several weeks ago, has been mustered out. It is claimed that twenty-seven members of the party attaching them to a regular train.

Say Guardsmen Deserted.

Detroits—It is learned that company commanders of the Thirty-first regiment, Michigan National Guard, are preparing to bring charges of desertion against members of the company who have enlisted with Canadian regiments. The Thirty-first regiment, a Detroit organization which returned from the border several weeks ago, has been mustered out. It is claimed that twenty-seven members of the party attaching them to a regular train.

KAI SER ASSURES NAVY U-BOATS WILL WIN WAR

Imperial Order By German Ruler Declares Impending Battle Will Be Decisive.

Berlin, Feb. 16.—The following imperial order, signed by the German emperor and addressed "To My Navy," is published in the Marine Verordnungsblatt.

"In the impending decisive battle the task falls to my navy of turning the English war method of starvation, by means of which our most hated and most obnoxious enemy intends to overthrow the German people, against him and his allies by combating their sea traffic with all means in our power.

"In this work the submarines will stand in the first rank. I expect this weapon to be developed with wise foresight at our admirable yards, in cooperation with all our other naval fighting weapons, and supported by the spirit which during the whole course of the war, has enabled us to perform brilliant deeds. It will break our enemies' war designs."

Further Restrictions on Imports.

London, Feb. 16.—Premier Lloyd George will make on Monday an important statement with reference to the further restriction of imports and the encouragement of agriculture in view of the submarine menace.

It is understood that while the list of prohibited imports will be extensive and cover many trades, there will be no sudden reduction in the bare necessities of life. The prohibition will be made at the instance of the controller of shipping, after careful consideration of the tonnage available and the risks to be run, and are intended to provide a margin of safety for a varied and ample food-supply.

German-Austrian Bazaar Postponed.

Milwaukee.—The bazaar for the benefit of German and Austrian war sufferers, which was to have been held in May, has been postponed indefinitely because of the severance of relations between the United States and Germany.

U-Boats Near South America.

Galveston, Tex.—Germany has a small submarine fleet on the South American coast at Maracaibo Bay, it is reported here.

Record for Cake.

"Often when my little cousin came to our house my mother had ginger cake, but one day she had an angel food cake and Johnnie said: 'Gee, Aunt Annie, this is the cleanest cake you ever had.'—Exchange.

Purifying Swimming Pools.

London chemists have found that water in swimming pool can be purified without frequent changes by the addition of a fluid obtained by the electrolysis of magnesia.

New Steel Shipping Box.

A shipping box of steel instead of wood has been made by an American manufacturer to reduce the damage received by goods in shipment and from theft in transit. It is almost unbreakable and entirely thief-proof.

Doubtful.

"Please, master, can you help a poor man what wants to get back to his family what he ain't seen in ten years?" "Certainly. Just get me a sworn statement from your family saying that they want you back and I'll be glad to help you to his employer."

Had Your Doubts.

He—"But have you yourself that your father is anxious to get you off his hands?" She—"Yes; that's why I don't think he'll listen to you."—Boston Transcript.

VON BERNSTORFF PARTY LEAVES UNITED STATES

Former German Ambassador Sends Message of Good Will as Ship Sails From Hoboken.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 15.—Count Johann H. von Bernstorff, former German ambassador to the United States, sailed for home on Wednesday aboard the Scandinavian liner Frederik VIII. With him was the countess von Bernstorff and nearly 200 German diplomatic and consular officials.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department, died here last night, a few minutes after he collapsed while in a local hotel, where he had gone with a party of friends. Attending physicians say the cause of death was acute indigestion.

GENERAL FREDERICK FUNSTON DIES SUDDENLY AT SAN ANTONIO HOTEL

Drops Unconscious While Playing With Child.

ACUTE INDIGESTION, CAUSE

Commander of American Troops on the Border Was Captured by Spaniards in 1898 and Escaped Death by Swallowing Letter.

San Antonio, Tex., Feb. 20.—Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the southern department, died here last night, a few minutes after he collapsed while in a local hotel, where he had gone with a party of friends. Attending physicians say the cause of

O. N. MORTENSEN, M. D.

Nash Block
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.
Phones: Office 997; Residence 828
X-RAY

A. H. FACHE, D. C.

CHIROPRACTOR
Room 7, Mackinnon Block
Grand Rapids, Wisconsin


If you are sick, the cause is in your spine. Take CHIROPRACTIC "SPINAL ADJUSTMENTS" and get well.

Consultation Hours: 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 5; 7 to 9 p. m.
Phone 873 Consultation Free

Lady Attendants

GEO. L. WILLIAMS

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Wood Block, over postoffice;
Telephone No. 91. Grand Rapids,
Wisconsin

J. J. JEFFREY

LAWYER

Loans and Collections. Commercial
and Probate Law. Office across from
Church's Drug Store
Personal Attention Given All Work
Office phone 251. Residence 186

O. R. MOORE

PHOTOGRAPHER

Opposite First National Bank. 25
years behind the camera, but not a
day behind the times.

D. D. CONWAY

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Law, Loans and Collections. We have
\$2,000 which will be loaned at a low
rate of interest. Office over First
National Bank, East Side, Grand
Rapids, Wisconsin.

W. Molvin Ruckle, M. D.

Practiced Limited to
EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
Glasses fitted correctly. Ear and Eye
Surgeon. Riverview Hospital, Office
in Wood County Bank Building.
Telephone No. 254.

J. R. RAGAN

Licensed Embalmer and Undertaker
House phone No. 69. Store 312,
Spafford's building, East Side. John
Ernsler, residence phone No. 438.

W. E. WHEELAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW
Office in Daly Block, East Side. Tel-
phone No. 243. Grand Rapids, Wis.

GEO. W. BAKER & SON

Undertakers and Licensed
Embalmers
North Second Street, East Side,
Grand Rapids, Wis. Business Phone
401. Night calls, 402

Goggins, Brazeau & Goggins
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Office in the Mackinnon Block on the
West Side, Grand Rapids, Wisconsin.
Telephone No. 104

W. T. LYLE

Licensed Embalmer and
Funeral Director
Store on West Side
Lady Attendant If Desired
Night Phone 886. Day Phone 885

DR. J. K. GOODRICH

OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN

Entrance west of Bank of Grand
Rapids. Office hours: 9 to 12, 2 to 5,
7 to 8

WELL DRILLING!

We are prepared to do your
WELL DRILLING
at reasonable prices. We
have two modern machines
and will operate year 'round.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

CARL KRONHOLM

Phone 323 Rudolph
Address Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 4


We have many calls for
VICTORIA FLOUR. The
reason of its popularity is
that it is made from the
best in the best wheat and is
a sure thing for the woman
who wants good bread and
cake.

Grand Rapids Milling Co.

**Editor Tells How
D. D. D. Cured
His Eczema**

Clergyman and Banker Also Write

II. O. Hotelkiss, Editor Echo, Prophet,
town ill. Remained nine weeks of
nearly healed, after 10 bottles of D. D. D.
I have seen a case of 25 years' standing
cured. I have seen my own doctor cure
of eczema, which did not do him any good.

P. R. Toste, Banker, Elgin, Ill. I
tried the Echo, and my eczema was
fully healed, after 10 bottles of D. D. D.
I have seen a case of 25 years' standing
cured. I have seen my own doctor cure
of eczema, which did not do him any good.

Druggists are glad to recommend this
soothing, cooling liquid. 2c, 5c and \$1.00
each. It is a remarkable remedy. Your money
back unless the first bottle relieves you. D. D. D.
keeps your skin healthy. Ask about it.

J. E. DALY, DRUGGIST

GRAND RAPIDS TRIBUNE

Thursday, February 22, 1917

Published by

W. A. DRUMM & A. B. SUTOR

Entered at the postoffice at Grand
Rapids, Wis., as second class mail
matter.

Subscription Price—Per year, \$1.50;
6 months, 75c; 3 months, 40c; 1
paid in advance.

Published every Thursday at Grand
Rapids, Wood County, Wisconsin.
Telephone Number 324.

ADVERTISING RATES

Resolutions, each 75c

Card of Thanks, each 25c

Translant Readers, per line 10c

Obituary Poetry, per line 10c

Paid Entertainments, per line 5c

Display Ad Rates 15c per inch.

**WILSON IS OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCED ELECTED**

Washington — Woodrow Wilson
Wednesday was officially pronounced
re-elected president of the United
States by a majority of 25 votes in
the electoral college. The following
vote was: Wilson, 277; Hughes, 254.

It was counted in the presence of
the selected houses of representatives
and the robust, justices of the
supreme court.

Senators Kern and Clapp and Rep-
resentatives Mapes and Tucker were
the official tellers.

A TRIBUTE TO WISCONSIN

I find many tributes paid to Wis-
consin, in the course of my general
reading, for no state excels ours in
progressiveness, prosperity and the
generally advanced position of its
people. One of the most interesting
of these tributes to be found in
the American Magazine is and is from
the pen of Ray Stannard Baker, a
well-known writer of the day.

Mr. Baker devotes himself more to
the political and intellectual pro-
gress of Wisconsin than to its agri-
cultural. But just as there are many
facets on a diamond, and all are ne-
cessary to its brilliancy, so our be-
loved state is many-sided and would
be incomplete if we were to omit a
single one. I find myself greatly in
agreement in what Baker has to say
of any of the advanced position which
Wisconsin takes in public thought
and affairs. He congratulates our
state in this manner:

"Wisconsin is the least partisan,
the most fearless-thinking of the
states; and its most important con-
tribution to the nation is hard
wrought political and educational
pioneering, and experimental.
With it all, Wisconsin is not a rad-
ical state; it is too tough-minded, too
practical. It wants to go ahead
to go ahead so steadily and without
a backward look. It is too broadminded,
too open-minded to be certain that all
its political 'reforms' are buckled
down to real educational and eco-
nomic ends. And it has the smallest
per capita debt of any northern
state, and no bonded indebtedness
whatever."

Much as Wisconsin has already ac-
complished, Mr. Baker believes she is
designed to still greater things. He
sees her taking more commanding
position in the sisterhood of states, a
leader in every branch of thought.
Here is the picture paints at the
conclusion of his article:

"A strong, sound, healthy state,
she has employed her youthful bonds
thus far in subduing the virgin
forests, opening the mines, develop-
ing the commerce of her lakes and
rivers, building her roads and cities.
She has harnessed her imaginations
to the creation of institutions in a
new land. In that process of hard
work and frugal living she has
grown strong and clean. Our day
she will pause no longer at the
station. One day she will

perceive now the beauty of her sur-
roundings, the little lakes that John
Muir played about, a boy and called
the 'eyes of God,' the wonderful
filled woodlands, the hills and
streams and forests of the north and
the wide-rolling farm country of the
south; and the marvel of the strange
new human amalgam of northern
races coming up in a wild and free
environment, and eager for the ad-
vancement of self-expression. I love
Wisconsin, and is there not but
that broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

"I love Wisconsin. Is there a fair-
er, richer, greater, nobler state in
all this broad land than ours? Are
there any people anywhere more de-
voted to progress, more firmly en-
titled to a well-deserved prosperity,
more Christianly charitable than
ours?"

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleans the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

The Cubes.

"Is he addicted to cubist art?"
"In a way. Spends most of his time sketching."

A MINISTER'S CONFESSION

Rev. W. H. Warner, Myersville, Md., writes: "My trouble was sciatica. My back was affected and took the form of lumbago. I also had neuralgia, cramps in my muscles, pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and nervous dizzy spells. I had other symptoms showing my kidneys were at fault, so I took Dr. Dill's Kidney Pills. They were the means of saving my life. I write to say that your medicine restored me to perfect health." Be sure and get "DODD'S," the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys; just as Rev. Warner did, no similarly named article will do.—Adv.

Much Pleasanter Here.

"There are some things about our political system that don't seem quite right," remarked Senator Borgham.

"For instance?"

"The congressman who has made himself unpopular among his constituents is the one who has to go back and have 'em as neighbors."

Amurie carries Backache, Lumbago, Rheumatism. Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.

FAULTY WORK OF ARTISTS

Writer's Complaint Is in Effect That Illustrators Pay Too Little Attention to Text of Story.

I describe by word and deed a sturdy young countryman, and he becomes under pencil of my illustrator a sentimental youth with long hair. I tell of the extraordinary achievement of a very old or a very weak person in the rescuing of a drowning child, and my hero is pictured as a Hercules to whom the rest would have been no feat at all.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

Considerate Hubby.

"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.

FRUIT LAXATIVE FOR SICK CHILD

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver and bowels.

Every mother realizes, after giving her children "California Syrup of Figs" that this is their ideal laxative, because they love its pleasant taste and it thoroughly cleanses the tender little stomach, liver and bowels without griping.

When cross, irritable, feverish, or breath is bad, stomach sour, look at the tongue, mother! If coated, give a teaspoonful of this harmless "fruit laxative," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the bowels, and you have a well, playful child again. When its little system is full of cold, throat sore, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, indigestion, colic—remember, a good "inside cleaning" should always be the first treatment given.

Millions of mothers keep "California Syrup of Figs" handy; they know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask at the store for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and grown-ups printed on the bottle. Adv.

The Cubes.
"Is he addicted to cubist art?"
"In the year, spends most of his time staking dice."

A MINISTER'S CONFESSION

Rev. W. H. Warner, Myersville, Md., writes: "My trouble was sciatica. My back was affected and took the form of lumbering. I also had neuralgia, cramps in my muscles, pressure or sharp pain on the top of my head, and nervous dizzy spells. I had other symptoms showing my kidneys were at fault, so I took Dodge's Kidney Pills. They were the means of saving my life. I write to say that your medicine restored me to perfect health." Be sure and get "DOOD'S," the name with the three D's for diseased, disordered, damaged kidneys; just as Rev. Warner did, no signature article will do—Adv.

Much Pleasanter Here.
"There are some things about our political system that don't seem quite right," remarked Senator Borgham.

"For instance?"

"The congressman who has made himself unpopular among his constituents is the one who has to go back and leave 'em as neighbors."

Annie, cure Backache, Lumbar, Rheumatism, Send 10c. Dr. V. M. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for large trial package.—Adv.

FAULTY WORK OF ARTISTS

Writer's Complaint Is in Effect That Illustrators Pay Too Little Attention to Text of Story.

I describe by word and deed a sturdy young countryman, and he becomes under pencil of my illustrator a sentimental noodle with long hair. I tell of the extraordinary achievement of a very old or a very weak person in the rescuing of a drowning child, and my hero is pictured as a Hercules to whom the feat would have been no feat at all. I put upon my country hero the sunbonnet which is her natural and suitable head-covering, and, save as fate, she appears to a tubercular such as only an African mammy would wear. I describe a spotted dog, running as spotted dogs invariably run, under his master's carriage, and the artist makes him a solid black. A gentle protest to a friend produces the astonished and astonishing reply that the artist is the most famous delineator of animals in America and that I should be proud to have his name under mine on the title-page. If he is the most famous delineator of animals in America, why could he not draw my little spotted dog?

I do not suffer alone. Within a few years a leading American monthly published a story in which there were three characters, two men and a woman. Though one of the men appeared chiefly as a raconteur, his sex was made plain, not only by many indirect allusions, but by a clear statement. Yet in the well-drawn, and no doubt very expensive full-page illustration, he was a woman.—Atlantic.

Considerate Hubby.
"Jones does everything in his power to make his wife happy."

"Yes, he even argues with her."

It is unwise to judge a man by the criticism of his enemies. Only his friends can properly denounce him.



combined with
good judgment
counts in business
now-a-days.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

supplies balanced
nourishment for
sturdy muscles
and active brains.

"There's a Reason"

No change in price, quality
or size of package.



THE MEMBERS OF THE CONGREGATION FORGOT THAT THE PARSONAGE FOLKS NEED MONEY FOR CHRISTMAS, SO LITTLE CONNIE TELLS BANKER SOME PLAIN TRUTHS

Mr. Starr, a widower Methodist minister, comes to Mount Mark, to take charge of the congregation there. He has five charming daughters, the eldest of whom, Prudence, age nineteen, keeps house and mothers the family. Her younger sisters are Fairy, the twins Carol and Lark, and Constance, the "baby." The family's coming stirs the curiosity of the townspeople. After a few weeks the Starrs are well settled. Prudence has her hands full with the mischievous youngsters, but she loves them devotedly despite their outrageous pranks. It is a joyous household, but the parsonage girls are embarrassed at Christmas time because the congregation has failed to pay the pastor's salary. Little Connie needs clothing, and sadly disappointed, takes matters into her own hands.

CHAPTER VI.—Continued.

"Oh, I had her dressed warmly underneath, very warmly indeed," declared Prudence. "But no matter how warm you are underneath, you look cold if you aren't visibly prepared for winter weather. I kept hoping enough money would come in to buy her a coat for once in her life."

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently. "Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"Come on in, Connie," she cried, with a brightness she did not feel. "Fairy and I are making you a new coat. Isn't it pretty? And so warm! See the nice velvet collar and buttons. We want to fit it on you right away, dear."

Connie picked up a piece of the goods and examined it intently.

"Don't you want some fudge, Connie?" exclaimed Fairy, shoving the dish toward her hurriedly.

Connie took a piece from the plate, and thrust it between her teeth. Her eyes were still fastened upon the brown fudge.

"Where did you get this stuff?" she inquired, as soon as she was able to speak.

"Out of the trunk in the garret, Connie. Don't you want some more fudge? I've got a lot of nuts in, especially on your account."

"It's good," said Connie, taking another piece. She examined the cloth very closely. "Say, Prudence, isn't this just exactly what girls are wearing now?"

"She has been looking forward to one long enough," put in Fairy. "This will be a bitter blow to her. And yet it is not such a bad-looking coat, after all." And she quickly ran up a seam on the machine.

"Here comes Connie!" Prudence hastily swept a pile of scraps out of sight, and turned to greet her little sister with a cheery smile.

"

The Tracer of Egos

Chronicles of Dr. Phileas Immanuel, Soul Specialist

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

THE PROFESSOR'S PEACH TREES

PROFESSOR GARRETTSON was a man of about fifty-five. His face was intellectual and stamped with a certain austere power; yet it also impressed me as that of an ingenuous man, a dreamer who had missed making his mark in life because he held his judgment in abeyance while pondering the emotional values. And this diagnosis was entirely correct. For thirty years he had held the chair of classical languages at Maryland university, and was now retired upon a comfortable pension. He was visiting a New York friend on the eve of sending his ward, Margaret Lassalle, off to Europe.

Miss Lassalle was twenty—a quiet, thoughtful girl, strikingly like her guardian in temperament. If he had been younger and she older, there would have been, I thought, an ideal union. The professor had adopted her on the death of her mother when she was a baby, and the affection between them was very close.

I met them at Doctor Immanuel's apartments in New York. Miss Lassalle was to sail for England two days later, and they had come to pay a visit to the Greek physician, who was an intimate friend by correspondence—that is to say, Phileas Immanuel and Arthur Garretson, though this was only their second meeting, had both been prominent members of the Archaeological society at Athens, which is, as most people know, largely an American enterprise.

The strange couple did not stay long after my arrival. When they had gone and we three were left alone—Immanuel, I, and Paul Tarrant, the rich man whose monograph upon Assyrian coins will, I fancy, last longer than his house—the doctor spoke of them.

"Garretson is one of my oldest friends," he said. "We have corresponded for years, although we never met until last week. Did you notice the curious attachment between him and his ward?"

We had both noticed it.

"You would think a well-to-do bachelor like that would try to marry her," suggested Tarrant.

"On the contrary," answered the doctor, "Garretson is sending her to Europe precisely to avoid that eventuality. You know he has made a sort of father confessor of me during our long epistolary acquaintance. I suppose he thought that we should never meet and that he could better unbend himself to a stranger. It is quite desperately in love with her, and I fancy she cares a good deal for him."

But he realizes the difference in their ages—and there is a young man in England to whom she fancies. Miss Margaret is not indifferent. So he is going to send her there for a couple of years, ostensibly to study music, but really, I think, in the hope of her happy marriage. And the poor fellow is broken-hearted."

He paused, and suddenly I knew that there was more—great dread— to the story.

"And yet," he added, "if both only knew that each is destined for the other, that unless they recognize each other they will suffer through many lives to come!"

Tarrant always came to the point bluntly. "I see," he began, "that this is another reincarnation story. When did they love last? In Greece, Assyria, Rome, Siberia, or in uttermost Tartary?"

"Thirty-five years ago," answered the doctor.

"Fifteen years before the girl was born," cried Tarrant.

"Exactly. This story does not deal with their incarnation either in Greece or Rome, although I do not doubt that they were lovers then. I know his history from friends, and have pieced it together. Shall I tell you, gentleman?"

"Why didn't you tell him?" asked the millionaire.

"Because," answered Immanuel, "these things cannot be forced; they are not intellectual processes but matters of spiritual recognition. You don't care to hear, though?" he added, a little huffily.

"Yes, indeed," cried Tarrant apologetically. "Pray go on, doctor. But I may ask questions?"

"A hundred," answered Immanuel, smiling. "Did you ever hear of Peter Jack?" he said abruptly.

"You mean Jack Polorus?"

"No, Paul; and now I am dealing with a matter of record, for you will find a reference to him in the laws of the Austrian commonwealth. Polorus Jack is a dolphin, and the only dolphin who is strictly protected by statute during all seasons of the year."

"He must be a remarkable fish," said Tarrant.

"He is," snapped Immanuel. "He is supposed by the sailors to be the reincarnation of a French fisherman who died not long ago in an Australian coast city."

"Question Number One," said Tarrant. "Do you mean to say that man is reborn as fishes, or animals?"

"You have anticipated my argument, Paul," the doctor answered. "Under almost all circumstances—no. Yet, though almost universally, when once we become human, the smaller doors are shut behind us, sometimes we do become 'entangled' as the Indian scriptures phrase it. That is to say, if the desire for reincarnation is so intense that it transcends the mechanical possibilities, the disincarnate soul may return to birth, using the limited medium at its possession, either as a beast or as a plant. You will find it distinctly stated in the

scriptures."

"It is," snapped Immanuel. "He is supposed by the sailors to be the reincarnation of a French fisherman who died not long ago in an Australian coast city."

"Question Number One," said Tarrant. "Do you mean to say that man is reborn as fishes, or animals?"

"You have anticipated my argument, Paul," the doctor answered. "Under almost all circumstances—no. Yet, though almost universally, when once we become human, the smaller doors are shut behind us, sometimes we do become 'entangled' as the Indian scriptures phrase it. That is to say, if the desire for reincarnation is so intense that it transcends the mechanical possibilities, the disincarnate soul may return to birth, using the limited medium at its possession, either as a beast or as a plant. You will find it distinctly stated in the

HAD BECKET TURK MOTHER?

Legend That Has Long Been Current in England, Notably About Christmas Time.

The month of December holds among its saints' days the commemoration of Thomas a Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, assassinated in the cathedral on the 29th of the month in 1170 by four courtiers of Henry II—Reginald Fitzurce, Hugh de Morville, William de Tracy and Richard de Breton, an

exchange says. The legend of Becket's parentage is favorite in England about Christmas time, and the story has long been in dispute among some eminent historical authorities.

This is the legend: Gilbert, his father, in his youth, followed the Crusaders to Palestine, and was taken prisoner by a Moor of high rank. His personal attractions melted the heart of his captor's daughter, a sweet Mohammedan, who enabled him to escape, not, however, until she had obtained a promise from Gilbert that as soon as

he had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert

she had settled in his own land, he should send for and marry his protege.

But Gilbert sent no message to the beloved damsel. She resolved to proceed to England, not to institute a suit for nullification of his engagement, but to remind him of his engagement. This enterprise, perilous indeed in that day, she accomplished. She knew nothing of the English language save the one word "Gilbert," the name of her lover, and that he dwelt in Cheapside, London. Repeating the name of Gilbert</

Feel Achy All Over?
To ache all over in damp weather, or after taking a cold, isn't natural, and often indicates kidney weakness. Uric acid causes many severe aches, pains and disorders of the organs. Well kidneys keep uric acid down. Tired, dizzy, nervous people would do well to try Doan's Kidney Pills. They stimulate the kidneys to activity and so help clear the blood of irritating poisons.

A Wisconsin Case
Mrs. J. L. Dahlquist, 320 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "One day when I stepped out into the sun and a pool of water, a sharp pain struck me in the semi-circular fold of my breast away. For sometime I went around half bent over, until it nearly killed me. I had often read about Doan's Kidney Pills and finally tried them. They cured me and I know that they are good, for they are the medicine that ever did me any good."

Get Doan's at Any Store. 80¢ a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILLER CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Off the Purchase Price.
"So Edith got a divorce from her husband, Lord De Broke. Any alimony?" "No, rebate."

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!
LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this other compound and named it freezeon. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezeon, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezeon is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. Let him to your druggist doesn't freezeon, a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

The Great Obstacle.

"Darling, I want some loose change." "Sorry, pet, but money is tight just now."

You can cure that cold in a day. Take—

CASCARA QUININE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—so easy to take. No opiates—no unpleasant after effects. Cures all colds, gripes, rheumatism, etc. Never back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Hill's picture on—25 cents. At Any Drug Store

Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

Thousands of Mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS an excellent remedy for children complaining of Headaches, Colds, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irregularities from which children suffer at this season. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by Mothers for 30 years. Sold by Druggists everywhere, 25 cents. Trial package FREE. Address, THE MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N. Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Head-ache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty, SMALL PIL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Mount Hood

BLACK LIVER PILLS

Don't Like British Methods.

Thus far no attempt has been made by the authorities to censor dispatches from the city of Washington. Conf-

SCRAPS

South Africa has established a factory for the extraction of rubber from the roots and vines of rubber plants.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha has promis-

ed a new service of steamships be-

tween the Los Angeles harbor and

South America.

The people of San Francisco are pro-

posing to go halves with the state of

California in maintaining the great

highway known as the "101-mile rim of

the world."

Nearly 100 tons of sardines are being

shipped daily to a Long Beach (Cal.)

fertilizing plant, where they sell for

\$10 a ton.

A contract for construction of trans-

mission lines to deliver electric energy

to Yuma, Ariz., was closed recently for

\$200,000.

It has been proved that the stories—

"T'ousand and One Nights"—are not

of Arabian origin, but were translated

from the Indian.

Lebanon strips are sun-preserved

without salt in Spain. Deer, buffalo,

caribou, bear, goat and tuna meat is

preserved in much the same way.

W. N. U., MILWAUKEE, NO. 8-1917.

CAPITAL ON GUARD

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDINGS CLOSED TO THOSE WHO HAVE NO PASSES.

WHITE HOUSE IS PROTECTED

Offers of Service in Any Capacity Come From All Over the Country—Political Pressure for Commissions Is Pleasantly Absent.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—Senator F. M. Simmons, chairman of the finance committee of the United States senate; Senator Benjamin F. Tillman, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, and Gen. William Crozier, chief of ordnance of the United States army, were forbidden admission to the state war and navy building by the sentries on guard because they did not have with them the passes necessary for admission.

This goes to show how in these days of national crises Washington is guarding its treasury boxes of information. So far as Washington is concerned, it is still a case of watchful waiting, but waiting has work in a competition, and a vigorous go-ahead person the companion is.

Washington is on guard and is guarded. No one sees a trace of excitement here, but the unseen exists. It is a serious capital today. Even the few ordinarily flippancy ones in congress seem to have felt the touch of the subduing hand.

Today one needs what is equivalent to a military pass to secure entrance to the state, war and navy building. A Cincinnati man discovered this other compound and named it freezeon. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezeon, like here shown, for very little cost.

You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

Freezeon is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. Let him to your druggist doesn't freezeon, a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

The Great Obstacle.

"Darling, I want some loose change." "Sorry, pet, but money is tight just now."

denes has been placed in the members of the correspondents' corps to use their own discretion as to what shall be printed and what shall not be printed. There are newspaper men in Washington who know a great deal about the present condition of the army and of the navy and something of the plans which have been formulated to put both to effective service in case war shall come. These correspondents have, so far as is known, refrained from saying anything which might be serviceable to a possible enemy.

Talks with army and navy officers who, however, will have no hand in the laying down of censorship rules, for that duty is imposed on a special board, prove that in the main the men of the two services are convinced that the British methods of censorship have been not only too drastic but also unwise.

In England when the war was about eight months old it was possible to send through the mails to America anything which one chose to write, and the censors was only one to ten that the letter would be opened and read for approval or disapproval. The result was that a mass of stuff was sent to America which eventually found its way back to Germany.

Then the system of censorship in England changed and all letters were opened. The unfitness of the officers in charge of the work was shown by the fact that they frequently cut out stories of things concerning which the British government had already made public announcement, and on the other hand, they allowed things to go through which were pronouncedly improper for publication in a time of war.

What the Correspondents Want.

What the newspaper men here will probably ask of the war department is that set of rules plainly expressed be issued as a guide to writing, and more than this, that the censors shall be men who have had experience in journalism. There are many such men in the army whose service can be secured.

More than anything else the correspondents will ask that their dispatches and their letters be passed up as quickly as possible. The ordinary government official has no more conception of the value of quick dispatch of a news article than that of the comparative qualities of beets of sugar producers, and there are few army officers who have had experience as farmers.

In France the censorship works well. The French do things quickly and moreover the army censors save work by explaining individually to the correspondents the nature of the things which must not be touched upon in their writings.

To Buy Famous Battlefield.

Representative Charles C. Canfield of Virginia, acting as spokesman for veterans of both armies of the war between the states, has introduced a bill into congress for the purchase of the battlefield of Bull Run, where the first pitched fight of the war of the states took place.

On the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bull Run the boys in blue and gray shook hands in friendship. It is hardly possible that the bill which Mr. Canfield has prepared can pass at this session, but generally where the veteran soldiers of a nation have been wholeheartedly sentimental congress pays heed to their wishes.

The bill, as drafted, provides for the carrying out of the recommendations made by the special board of army officers appointed in 1913 that the secretary of war be authorized to purchase for the United States the battlefields of the first and the second Bull Run, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000.

This measure would authorize the secretary of war to protect the two original monuments erected by the United States troops in 1865 and to assure the care of the other monuments and markers on the historic battlefields, which were erected without expense to the government. It would also give the official power to improve the approaches from the public roads to the monuments and to mark the lines of battle and the location of troops during the military operations from 1861 to 1865.

Kept Up by Henry and His Heirs.

Those who are working for the passage of the bill by congress point out that Henry Hill is location of the first monument erected on any battlefield of the Civil war. The site was selected by the veterans themselves from all possible sites. They point out also that Mr. Henry up to 1905, and his heirs since his death, have performed the duties which fairly and legitimately devolved upon the government. With regard to the memorial stones on the battlefields, the attorney for the Henry heirs said:

"There is no law, state or national, which would have prevented the owners of the farm from removing the memorial stones. The government which had placed them in position had been to all appearances utterly indifferent to their care and preservation.

Whatever credit is due to the government for the present or future generations is due to the owners of the property. When the fence with which the United States army inclosed it fell into decay, they built another one, which they have repaired at their own expense from time to time. They have kept the grass cut, the weeds cut, the trees planted by the soldiers trimmed, and under their shade they have permitted the veterans to gather in reunions from time to time, even though they were obliged temporarily to surrender the privacy of their home. And American citizens and foreign tourists alike have been allowed to visit the interesting and historic localities that abound on the farm.

It will be the endeavor of the corps of Washington correspondents to secure an amelioration of the conditions laid down in the existing plan, and cooperation will be promised, so far as the standing committee of correspondents has authority, in the name of every correspondent who today is admitted to the press galleries of the two houses of congress.

It will be the endeavor of the corps of Washington correspondents to secure an amelioration of the conditions laid down in the existing plan, and cooperation will be promised, so far as the standing committee of correspondents has authority, in the name of every correspondent who today is admitted to the press galleries of the two houses of congress.

Those who are working for the passage of the bill by congress point out that Henry Hill is location of the first monument erected on any battlefield of the Civil war. The site was selected by the veterans themselves from all possible sites. They point out also that Mr. Henry up to 1905, and his heirs since his death, have performed the duties which fairly and legitimately devolved upon the government. With regard to the memorial stones on the battlefields, the attorney for the Henry heirs said:

"There is no law, state or national, which would have prevented the owners of the farm from removing the memorial stones. The government which had placed them in position had been to all appearances utterly indifferent to their care and preservation.

Whatever credit is due to the government for the present or future generations is due to the owners of the property. When the fence with which the United States army inclosed it fell into decay, they built another one, which they have repaired at their own expense from time to time. They have kept the grass cut, the weeds cut, the trees planted by the soldiers trimmed, and under their shade they have permitted the veterans to gather in reunions from time to time, even though they were obliged temporarily to surrender the privacy of their home. And American citizens and foreign tourists alike have been allowed to visit the interesting and historic localities that abound on the farm.

Mislabeling a fire alarm box for a mail recipient, Pete Taditional got a good share of the New York fire department's attention.

Mislabeling a fire alarm box for a mail recipient, Pete Taditional got a good share of the New York fire department's attention.

Don't Like British Methods.

Thus far no attempt has been made by the authorities to censor dispatches from the city of Washington. Conf-

Jennie's Enlightenment

By GEORGE HASKELL

(Copyright, 1917, by W. G. Chapman.)

"I guess this town ain't big enough for you!" snorted Mrs. Tucker.

"How long since has it been a 'town'?" laughed Jennie Ames, a slip of a girl with blue eyes that always seemed to be surprised or wondering, and fluffy yellow hair that was always blowing about her face.

"Wal, it's bigger now than some towns, if it ain't anything but a village," retorted the woman. "My I wouldn't go down there to New York, wouldn't know nobody fer the hull world!"

"I know, Miss Kraft," protested Jennie.

"Well, New York is an awful place for young girls, an' I hope—"

Mrs. Tucker had a way of pausing before a momentous climax. Jennie again supplied it.

"You hope I won't go wrong," snapped the girl. "Wal, I guess I know enough not to get out of the straight and narrow path. I've never had anything all my life but narrow paths, and I ought to know one when I see it."

An audible masculine chuckle just inside the door of the store where they were standing made Jennie quickly take leave of Mrs. Tucker, enter and pass rapidly to the further end.

She saw it was Joe Burrows who had laughed, but she did not let him know she saw him. Joe was the son of the proprietor, Seth Burrows, a sickly, shrivelled, money-making machine who kept his sole heir very carefully in line with his object in life. Joe worked the farm part of the time, and helped in the general supply store at intervals. Before Joe's mother died she had stood by her son in his desire for an education, and so, much against the old man's parsimonious ways, Joe had been allowed to go through the high school in the neighboring town. His taste for good reading was cultivated in his spare hours, and Jennie

had come to know him in that respect, a mutual attraction had grown up between them. Then came Miss Kraft to visit the Stevensons, who lived in the most pretentious house in the place. She was a settlement worker in New York, and having accidentally met Jennie, she became interested in her, and when the girl told her of the necessity for finding work, and her desire to go to New York, she said to his six feet of height and said:

"I think it would be greatly to our advantage if the boys were allowed to join, and I hope the ladies will amend their constitution."

Jennie promised that this would be considered at the next meeting. But it was all in such a formal, impersonal manner that Joe wondered if she had forgotten his existence. After the meeting he hung around to speak to her. He wondered how it was the great city had not spoiled her, but instead had opened into bloom a nature quite wonderful to him. In a stammering, ineffectual way he tried to tell her this, but she stopped him with some busineslike questions relative to the preparation of the ground for spring planting. She meant to have a garden, and especially wanted to start small fruits. He asked her if he might come and give her any helpful service he could. She assented in a dignified manner before the new president of "The Helpers" than the little Jennie Ames he used to know.

It was surprising the number of new facts that sprang up regarding the culture of small fruits, which made it necessary for Joe to call at the Ames cottage. The Jellies and jams were selling well, and Jennie was much absorbed and happy in her work.

One day when the autumn began to turn the grocery into gold and scarlet, Jennie asked Joe where she could find bittersweet. She remembered where there was some, but she wanted to know of all she could send. Of course Joe knew, or at least was pretty sure, and he arranged to see what she could do.

Joe had very little sympathy with Jennie's desire for New York. She was perhaps foolishly reticent regarding the real reason, not explaining as she had to Miss Kraft. She thought he did not care. He did not ask her to stay. And Joe believed she wished to get away from the little village, himself included, to find in the great city the chance for excitement and the kind of life he loathed. So it was a misunderstanding all around. He did not know that one word from him would have kept her there, even though she had scrubbed floors for a living, and perhaps he had not yet thought of speaking that word.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—Girl or middle-aged lady for general housework. Phone 749.

FOR SALE.—One 3 1/2 horse power gasoline engine in first-class condition; one 12x39 inch screw cutting engine lathe; one 200-egg incubator; one 200-egg brooder. All to be sold reasonably. Address Howard Ticknor, City.

FOR SALE.—Driving team. Inclu-
Pitts., Box 365.
11"

FOR RENT.—Good farm, all stocked. Machinery and farm implements, 13 acres in rye. Will rent on shares. Address Farn, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—Five-Porcheron colts, two are colts three years old com-
ing four and one mare, two years old
coming three. Sold reasonable. Al-
bert Hanna, Grand Rapids, Wis., R.
R. 2. 4tpd

FOR SALE.—My 80-acre farm in Marinette county, 4 miles from railroad town; fair buildings; about 55 acres cultivated. Very reason-
able and liberal terms. Write and accept
Grand Rapids city property in ex-
change. The farm is unimproved in
Wood county, nicely located, at only
\$15 per acre. 80 acres three miles
from city limits, only \$700. Also
have a couple of registered Holstein
cows or heifers for sale. O. J. Leu,
R. 3.

WASTED.—Bright girl for book-
keeper and stenographer at the
Vesper Wood Mfg. Co., Vesper, Wis.

FOR SALE.—Three houses. Call
Mrs. Frances Wittenberg, phone
844.

FOR SALE.—Two second hand two-
seated cutters. Will be sold cheap.
Nash Hardware Co.

FOR SALE: CHEAP.—33 acres land
adjoining Cloverdale. Tel. 876. 2tp

FOR SALE.—House and two lots,
east side, 477 1st St. North, 3
blocks from city hall. Reasonable
terms. Mrs. Ed Mahoney.

FOR RENT.—House on west side,
near Lowell school. Tel. 876. 3tp

FOR SALE.—My pure-bred Holstein
bull, Englewood Rob. No. 17846.
Also some pure-bred Golden Glow
seed corn, price \$4.50 per bu. Joe
Reddin, Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 2.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wiscon-
sin cut-over lands and farms 40
acres to sections, in the Fruit Belt.
Best transportation, radio schools
and markets. Satisfactory terms.
Call or write, F. Dunnebecke,
Manager, Bayfield Investment Associa-
tion, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office:
Ashland National Bank Building,
R. 1, Pomeroy, local agent. 26t

FOR RENT.—Good house on 4th Ave.
N. and two flats on 1st Ave. N.
L. M. Nash.

FOR SALE.—A few fancy cutters;
two pair bolt shears and some lap
robes. Nash Hdw. Co.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call tele-
phone 233 or at the house, 447 Tbird
Avenue North.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS WOOD AND COAL YARDS

NOW
IS THE TIME

to have your harness Clean-
ed, Oiled and Repaired. We
have more time and can do
a better job now than dur-
ing the spring rush.

We also repair Auto Cur-
tains and Celluloid Lights.

JOHN NILLES

The West Side Harness Dealer.



Boys' Waists Spotlessly Clean

You who know from
experience the diffi-
culty of washing spots
and stains out of boys'
waists will appreciate
the quality of work we
do in this department.

And you'll find it ac-
tually cheaper to have
us do it for you.

Normington Bros.
The Launderers

CHINESE LADS SHOUT THEIR GOOD RESOLUTIONS IN THE STREETS ON LAST DAY

The belief among the Chinese is
that with the new year a new lease
on life begins. They seek to alone
all the evil thoughts and deeds of the past year and to begin
new, says the Kansas City Star.
They invite good fortune by performing
various rites and by invoking
blessings on one another. In some
parts of the country, on the last
day of the year, shout in the streets,
"Mud snow! I sell my idle ways."

Creditors in China are happy when
New Year's Day approaches, because
old debts must be paid before
that date. The last day of the old
year in China is a sort of a national
payday. Those who can't pay their
debts at that time must go into
bankruptcy. The law permits a creditor
to go into a debtor's house and
take what he wishes if there is no
settlement of just claims. Often
clubs talk together and make all
kinds of compromises to keep intact
the good reputation of the clan.

The Amundson, first business
on New Year's Day is to offer a sacrifice
to the gods. In the houses a table
is spread with offerings of food and
candy, candles and incense.

When Chinamen are friends
meet on the street for the first time
on New Year's Day they bow very
politely and shake hands, saying,
"Kung shi, kung shi," which means
"I respectfully wish you joy." Frequently
they add, "And may you grow rich." In
their greetings they use the
name of their town.

May the spirit of your ancestors
abide ever with you and the noble
home that is honored by your pres-
ence shelter your descendants for 10,
000 years.

To which the host will say, making
a low bow:

"I call down upon you the peaceful
blessings of a prosperous existence.
May your cup be hung in the
house and your bowls be preserved
as holy reliques in golden boxes."

The New Year festivities in China
are prolonged two weeks and sometimes
a month. The time is spent in
making visits, exchanging gifts
and feasting. According to an ancient
tradition in China, the first day
of the year is called the fowl's day,
the second the dog's day, the third
the pig's day, the fourth the sheep's day,
the fifth the cow's day, the sixth the horse's day
and the seventh man's day. During the first
six days of the new year the fowl's
day is forbidden food.

The Chinese calendar is a compu-
tation affair. Only those skilled in
mathematics are able to comprehend
the Chinese method for computing time. Here are instructions for determining
the beginning of the new year: "New Year's day shall begin
with the lunation during which the sun enters a point in the ecliptic 60
degrees beyond the winter solstice."

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Electricity is used to sort coffee
beans.

Miner gas is detected with a portable
electric outfit which miners
carry.

A 300,000-volt transformer is used
to test insulators and insulating materials
at the University of Minnesota.

Electric flood lighting of an apart-
ment house in Kansas City led to
the renting of 44 apartments in one
month.

A tug dispatcher is employed in
New York to control by telephone the
movement of a line of tugs in the
harbor.

Tiny electric Mazda lamps fixed in
police men's helmets serve to direct
them in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered
that electric lights installed inside
his drums keep the moisture out and
make the drum-heads tight.

A million dollars a day is the sun
paid for electric light according to an
electrical authority of the University of
Pennsylvania.

The same amount of electrical
energy required to move an ordinary
street car one mile would raise
vertically to a height of 166 feet.

St. Patrick's Cathedral of Norwalk,
Conn., is lighted with six huge
projecting units which bring the
circular arch and altar in beautiful
relief.

One-fourth of all the fires occur-
ring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year
might have been avoided by the use
of electricity according to the report
of Fire Chief Holman.

Eggs may be fried in a griddle,
toast may be prepared in a toast
drawer, and bacon or chops may be
broiled in another compartment all
at the same time on a new type of
electric table stove.

Man's handiwork in the west give
up their power and save thousands
of tons of coal in Seattle and other
cities of the Puget Sound district
which are supplied with electricity
for heat, light and power.

SIXTY CENTS TO COUNT FOR A
DOLLAR IN UPPER
WISCONSIN

Land Clearing to Be Cheapened and
Facilitated by Co-Operative Buying

Now is the time for everyone in
upper Wisconsin to get busy making
the land clearing campaign of the
Wisconsin Advancement Association
a mammoth success for the spring of
1917. We want the country cleared
up. It means more for all of us than
can be said. Cheaper dynamite,
chopper and butter stump pullers and
plows—the slogan—the banishment
of stumps the result.

Progress in land clearing in upper
Wisconsin is not measured so much
by the size of the task as by the lack
of means in the hands of settlers.

The cheaper the material used,
the more land there will be cleared.

The expert in land clearing
advises 20 per cent, not only
because it is cheaper, but because in
his judgment it does the work better
and more completely. Men long ex-
perienced in the use of dynamite
were thoroughly convinced that for stump
work the 20 per cent was better than
the more costly grades.

The Wisconsin Advancement Asso-
ciation's land clearing campaign gives
the settler and grade he desires and
this article will write fully in the
matter of the methods to be used.

The question to each and every
man in upper Wisconsin is: Are you
doing your part in this land clearing
campaign?

Isn't it surprising what a lot of
cheeky things a girl will do to manu-
facture a complexion?

WOLF RUNS AMONG CHILDREN

Pittsfield Record.—A wolf, being
run by Dan Benter and party, with
their dogs, ran into the school yard
in the Dave Sparks district last week,
while the children were at play in
the yard. The animal didn't stop
long as the baying of the dogs hot on
his trail could be heard distinctly,
but his course thru the yard led him
within a few feet of some of the
children.

Later in the run the same wolf ap-
proached the trash stack in the Dave
Sparks school yard and tried with the
operation of the weary, to claw a
hole under the stack for shelter. The
dogs nearly caught him this time and
the chase went merrily on out thru
the tall timber.

Louis Amundson, highway com-
missioner, is a business visitor in
City Point until Saturday.

Mrs. J. H. Linderman of LaCrosse
is in the city a guest at the home of
A. E. Wehrwax.

George E. Davis of Madison arrived
in the city on Tuesday to visit
his sister, Mrs. J. S. Stiles.

Mrs. Mar. Janz entertained a
kitchen show on Wednesday evening
in honor of Miss Emma Janz.

The carpenter's union at Stevens
Point contemplates asking for a raise
of one dollar per day for the coming
summer.

You may not get your share of
other things in life, but you can bet
that you will get your full share of
ingratitude.

George Gordon, who is employed
at Tomah spent several days in the
city visiting his father, Neutor Gordon,
the past week.

Those who attended the wedding
dance at Sherwood Corners last Saturday
evening were Peter and Harold
Nelson, Rae Paulson, Oscar Anderson,
Will Lamp, A. J. Amundson and
Miss Leona LeMay.

T. J. Staffor was a business caller
in Pray Monday.

Rev. Keach held services at the
church Sunday. He will be here
again March 4.

Dr. Hagan was called to see Mrs.
Peter Olson who has been on
the sick list, is improving.

Mrs. Martin Franson was at
Spaulding Tuesday to see Miss Eva
Kasprowicz who is very ill.

I. Nelson transacted business in
Meridian Wednesday.

Every man gets too much unnecessary
abuse when he is alive and he is
too much unnecessary praise when he is
dead.

P. N. Nelson left for Green Bay
Wednesday to attend the funeral of
Mrs. Nellie Rasmussen who was instantly
killed in the Green Bay & Western
yards in that city. Bud Hancock of
Pray will act as agent during his
absence.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Witt and sons
spent Sunday with friends in Grand
Rapids.

Miss Ellen Herstedt sewed at the
Ed Johnson home in Grand Rapids
a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bade of Wild Rose
returned home after visiting a few
days at the Henry Steinke home.

Miss Anna Buss spent a few days
in Grand Rapids last week.

G. H. Monroe spent Sunday in Ne-
kooqua with R. M. Burroughs.

Mrs. Ed Greene and son Austin of
Grand Rapids are visiting from
mother's home.

Miss Ida Salgar left for Sheboygan
Wednesday.

Mr. Smith of Pittsville was a busi-
ness caller on Tuesday.

The owners of the Barchet farm
arrived with their household goods
the first of the week. They are moving
from here to Chicago.

Mr. Barchet and daughter Ella have
arrived here from an extended trip
in Minnesota.

There will be a candle social at the
Moravian church Friday evening,
February 23. The girls are to bring
boxes of candy which will be auctioned
off. A cordial invitation to all.

Dr. Loize was called to see G. Al-
len last week.

What has become of the old-fashioned
girl who wore her skirts so low that
you couldn't tell how big her
pops were?

MAKING THE LAND PRODUCE

Everywhere the public is aware to
the necessity of making the land
produce more than it is producing,
in Europe as in America, we are conserving every
available fertility and shipping fer-
tilizer across the seas. In the east-
ern U. S. they are spending millions
annually to increase fertility. In
the west they are spending \$100 to
\$200 per acre just to get water on
the land. And then when all this is
done, none of these regions can
produce better returns than can be pro-
duced on the cheap lands of upper
Wisconsin simply by the removal of
stumps.

There are millions of acres of this
soil here in upper Wisconsin that
can be cleared and put to productive
use. The Wisconsin Advancement
Association is at work to cheapen
the cost of such clearing. In the
matter of dynamite it is cutting out
40 per cent of the cost thru co-
operative buying in carload lots. It
is hurting no one, for the dynamite
trade—owing to the cost of handling in
small lots—was worth nothing to
the dealers.

In this connection a point has been
developed that should not escape the
attention of settlers, and that is that
the cheaper 20 per cent dynamite,
etc., for stick, pound for pound, or
carload for carload, is just as ef-
fective and better to use than the
costlier 40 and 60 per cent that has
been used in the past. Here there is
a material saving in addition to the
approximately forty per cent saved in
co-operative buying.

This fact has been demonstrated
by our own experience. The 20 and
60 per cent has been tried out
in various fields under all conditions.
The 20 per cent removed the stumps with
less breakage of roots, resulting in a
cleaner job. Hundreds of ex-
perienced men saw these comparisons
during 1916, with a verdict in favor
of the 20 per cent.

The expert in land clearing
advises 20 per cent, not only
because it is cheaper, but because in
his judgment it does the work better
and more completely. Men long ex-
perienced in the use of dynamite
were thoroughly convinced that for stump
work the 20 per cent was better than
the more costly grades.

The Wisconsin Advancement Asso-
ciation's land clearing campaign gives
the settler and grade he desires and
this article will write fully in the
matter of the methods to be used.

The question to each and every
man in upper Wisconsin is: Are you
doing your part in this land clearing
campaign?

Isn't it surprising what a lot

The Tracer of Egos

Chronicles of Dr. Phileas Immanuel, Soul Specialist

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

THE PROFESSOR'S PEACH TREES

DR. ROBERT GARRETTSON was a man of about forty-five. His face was tattered and stained with a certain austere power; yet it also impressed me as that of an imaginative man, a dreamer who has missed making his mark in life because he held his judgment in abeyance while pondering the emotional values. And this diagnosis was entirely correct. For thirty years he had held the chair of classical languages at Maryland university, and was now retired upon a comfortable pension. He was visiting a New York friend on the eve of sending his ward, Margaret Lassalle, off to Europe.

Mrs. Lassalle was twenty—a quiet, thoughtful girl, strikingly like her guardian in temperament. If he had been younger and she older there would have been, I thought, an ideal union. The professor had adopted her on the death of her mother when she was a baby, and the affection between them was a very close one.

I met them at Doctor Immanuel's apartments in New York. Mrs. Lassalle was to sail for England two days later, and they had come to pay a visit to the Greek physician, who was an intimate friend by correspondence—that is to say, Phileas Immanuel and Arthur Garretson, though this was only their second meeting, had both been prominent members of the Archaeological society at Athens, which is an American enterprise.

The strange couple did not stay long after my arrival. When they had gone and we three were left alone—Immanuel, I, and Paul Tarrant, the rich man whose monograph upon Assyrian coins will I fancy, last longer than his banking house—the doctor spoke of them.

"Garretson is one of my oldest friends," he said. "We have corresponded for years, although we never met until last week. Did you notice the curious attachment between him and his ward?"

We had both noticed it. "You would think a well-to-do bachelor like that would try to marry her," suggested Tarrant.

"On the contrary," answered the doctor, "Garretson is sending her to Europe precisely to avoid that eventuality. You know he has made a sort of father confessor of me during our long epistolary acquaintances. I suppose he thought that we should never meet and that he could better burden himself to a stranger. He is quite desperately in love with her, and I fancy she cares a good deal for him. But he realizes the difference in their ages—and there is a young man in England to whom, he fancies, Miss Margaret is not indifferent. So he is going to send her for a couple of years, ostensibly to study music, but really, I think, in the hope of her happy marriage. And the poor fellow is broken-hearted."

He paused, and suddenly I knew that there was more—great deal more—to the story. "And yet," he added, "if both only knew that each is destined for the other, that unless they recognize each other they will suffer through many lives to come!"

Tarrant always came to the point bluntly. "I see," he began, "that this is another reincarnation story. When did they love last? In Greece, Asia, Rome, Siberia, or in uttermost Tartary?"

"Thirty-five years ago," answered the doctor.

"Fifteen years before the girl was born," cried Tarrant.

"Exactly. This story does not deal with their incarnation either in Greece or Rome, although I do not doubt that they were lovers then. I know his history from friends and have pieced it together. Shall I tell you, gentlemen?"

"Why didn't you tell him?" asked the millionaire.

"Because," answered Immanuel, "these things cannot be forced; they are not intellectual processes but matters of spiritual recognition. You don't care to hear, though?" he added, a little huffily.

"Yes, indeed," cried Tarrant apologetically. "Pray go on, doctor. But I may ask questions?"

"A hundred," answered Immanuel, smiling. "Did you ever hear of Peacock Jack?" he said abruptly.

"You mean Jack Peacock?"

"No, Paul; and now I am dealing with a matter of record, for you will find a reference to him in the laws of the Austrian commonwealth. Peacock Jack is a dolphin, and the only dolphin who is strictly protected by statute during all seasons of the year."

"He must be a remarkable fish," said Tarrant.

"He is," snapped Immanuel. "He is supposed by the sailors to be the reincarnation of a French fisherman who died not long ago in an Australian coast city."

"Question Number One," said Tarrant. "Do you mean that men are born as fishes, or animals?"

"You have anticipated my argument, Paul," the doctor answered. "Under almost all circumstances—no. Yet, though almost universally, when once we become human, the smaller doors are shut behind us, sometimes we do become 'entangled' as the Indian scriptures phrase it. That is to say, if the desire for reincarnation is so intense that it transcends the mechanical possibilities, the disincarnate soul may return to birth, using the limited medium at its possession either as a beast or as a plant. You will find it distinctly stated in the

scriptures."

It became obvious that Mary was not there, that some lying or evil intelligence controlled the tilts. At last by tacit consent these tilts were abandoned.

"There never were such flowers as grow in the Lassalle's garden that first summer after Mary's death. And their peach orchard, which had never done well, now blossomed out into a marvel of beauty. Deep, wine-red blossoms covered the young shoots, and after a while it seemed as though the strength of the flowers was all concentrated in those peach trees. People came from far and near to look at them. And the next year it was the same. Andrew Garretson, now one of the faculty, obtained the reputation of one who could make 'anything grow for him.'

"It's quite common," I interposed. "I've often heard people say that flowers will not grow for them, while others can charm them and have wonderful gardens."

Doctor Immanuel shot a quick glance at me. "Yes," he answered. "Flowers are quite conscious of the personality of those who tend them, but perhaps the most astonishing thing, and one which puzzled experts from various botanical stations, was that, in his presence, the plants actually lost the heliotropic faculty."

"What on earth's that, doctor?" asked Tarrant.

"That's my theory," answered the doctor, smiling. "Well, have you a better one, Tarrant?"

"And that Mrs. Margaret passed a prior, or rather between-lives existence, as an orchard of peach trees. Now, my dear doctor, are you not aware that the life of the peach is only twelve or fifteen years? Suppose the orchard did die suddenly? Perhaps it was nipped by a late frost. Good heavens, Immanuel, as I said before, are you going to bring me back to earth as bushel of sweet peach or a couple of hundred beds of geraniums?"

"This is my interpretation," answered the doctor, ignoring the other's outburst. "I can imagine Mary Lassalle, disconsolate, who whole desire centered upon one person—Andrew Garretson. I can picture to myself the frantic efforts of this disconsolate personality to clothe itself in flesh again—impossible, for the simple reason that the mechanism was not at hand, that the psychic framework for the new organism had not been built up slowly, during the centuries, out of the satisfaction, in heaven, of the soul. In other words, she could no more come back to birth immediately than the peach tree could grow fruit before it had blossomed."

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance, a white beard and a long red dressing gown and creeping into your little boy's room—"

"O, well

The Tracer of Egos

Chronicles of Dr. Phileas Immanuel, Soul Specialist

By VICTOR ROUSSEAU

THE PROFESSOR'S PEACH TREES

PROFESSOR GARRETTSON was a man of about forty-five. His face was intellectual and stamped with a certain austere power; yet it also impressed me as that of an imaginative man, a dreamer who has missed marking his marks in life because he held his judgment in abeyance while pondering the spiritual values. And this diagnosis was entirely correct. For thirty years he had held the chair of classical languages at Maryland University, and was now retired upon a comfortable pension. He was visiting a New York friend on the eve of sending his ward, Margaret Lassalle, off to Europe.

Miss Lassalle was twenty—a quiet, thoughtful girl, strikingly like her guardian in temperament. If he had been younger and she older there'd have been, I thought, an ideal union. The professor had adopted her on the death of her mother when she was a baby, and the affection between them was a very close one.

I met them at Doctor Immanuel's apartments in New York. Miss Lassalle was to sail for England two days later, and they had come to pay a visit to the Greek physician, who was an intimate friend by correspondence—that is to say, Phileas Immanuel and Arthur Garretson, though this was only their second meeting, had both been prominent members of the Archaeological society at Athens, which is, as most people know, largely an American enterprise.

The strange couple did not stay long after my arrival. When they had gone and we three were left alone—Immanuel, I, and Paul Tarrant, the rich man whose monogram upon Assyrian coins will, I fancy, last longer than his banking house—the doctor spoke of them.

"Garretson is one of my oldest friends," he said. "We have corresponded for years. Although we never met until last week, did you notice the curious attachment between him and his ward?"

We had both noticed it. "You would think a well-to-do bachelor like that would try to marry her," suggested Tarrant.

"On the contrary," answered the doctor, "Garretson is sending her to Europe precisely to avoid that eventuality. You know he has made a sort of father confessor of me during our long epistolary acquaintance. I suppose he thought that we should never meet and that he could better unbend himself to a stranger. He is quite desperately in love with her, and I fancy she cares a good deal for him. But he realizes the difference in their ages—and there is a young man in England to whom, he fancies, Miss Margaret is not indifferent. So he is going to send her there for a couple of years, ostensibly to study music, but really, I think, in the hope of her happy marriage. And the poor fellow is broken-hearted."

He paused, and suddenly I knew that there was more—a great deal more—to the story.

"And yet," he added, "if both only knew that each is destined for the other, that unless they recognize each other they will suffer through many lives to come!"

Tarrant always came to the point bluntly. "I see," he began, "that this is another reincarnation story. When did they love last? In Greece, Assyria, Rome, Siberia, or in uttermost Tartary?"

"Thirty-five years ago," answered the doctor.

"Fifteen years before the girl was born," cried Tarrant.

"Exactly. This story does not deal with their incarnation either in Greece or Rome, although I do not doubt that they were lovers then. I know his history from friends, and have pieced it together. Shall I tell you, gentlemen?"

"Why didn't you tell him?" asked the millionaire.

"Because," answered Immanuel, "these things cannot be forced; they are not intellectual processes but matters of spiritual recognition. You don't care to hear, though?" he added, a little huffily.

"Yes, indeed," cried Tarrant apologetically. "Pray go on, doctor. But I may ask questions?"

"A hundred," answered Immanuel, smiling. "Did you ever hear of Pelorus Jack?" he said abruptly.

"You mean Jack Delous?"

"No, Paul; and now I am dealing with a matter of record, for you will find a reference to him in the laws of the Austrian Commonwealth. Pelorus Jack is a dolphin, and the only dolphin who is strictly protected by statute during all seasons of the year."

"He must be a remarkable fish," said Tarrant.

"He is," snapped Immanuel. "He is supposed by the sailors to be the reincarnation of a French fisherman who died not long ago in an Australian coast city."

"Question Number One," said Tarrant. "Do you mean to say that men are reborn as fishes or animals?"

"You have anticipated my argument, Paul," the doctor answered. "Under almost all circumstances—no, yet, though almost all circumstances, when once we become human, the smaller doors are shut behind us; sometimes we do become 'entangled' as the Indian scriptures phrase it. That is to say, if the desire for reincarnation is so intense that it transcends the mechanical possibilities, the discerning soul may return to birth, using the limited medium at its possession, either as a beast or as a plant. You will find it distinctly stated in the

it became obvious that Mary was not there, that some living or evil intelligences controlled the tilts. At last by tacit consent these settings were abandoned.

"There never were such flowers as grew in the Lassalle's garden that first summer after Mary's death. And their peach orchard, which had never done well, now blossomed out into a marvel of beauty. Deep, wine-red blossoms covered the young shoots, and after a while it seemed as though the strength of the flowers was all concentrated in these peach trees. People came from far and near to look at them. And the next year it was the same. Andrew Garretson, now one of the faculty, obtained the reputation of one who could make anything grow for him."

"It's quite common," I interposed. "I've often heard people say that flowers will not grow for them, while others can charm them and have wonderful gardens."

Doctor Immanuel shot a quick glance at me. "Yes," he answered. "Flowers are quite conscious of the personality of those who tend them. So I can speak, in some plant medium—for a while. Have you never heard of the Dryads, the Greek spirits of the trees?"

"It struck me," I suggested, "that we are getting off the track. Suppose we return, first to Pelorus Jack, and then to the professor?"

asked Tarrant.

"The professor—yes. Well, he was simply a dolphin who formed the agreeable habit of meeting all incoming ocean steamships and piloting them into the harbor of Melbourne—was it Sydney? Anyway, he became so famous and popular that the commonwealth government made it a crime to kill him. And, until within the last year or so he was a constant feature of interest to the passengers, but I instance him as an example of a soul becoming entangled in animal form. Now I will hark back to Professor Garretson."

"Thirty-five years ago Andrew Garretson, then a young man of twenty, came to this country from Scotland and settled in Prince George county, Maryland. He was a well-to-do man, his father having recently died and left him, the only child, a modest amount of competence. I believe his position in leaving Scotland was to escape the memories of some boorish love affair. Whatever it was, it was nothing lasting, although at the time he probably thought that it was. You see, even in those days he was susceptible—just a shy, bright, affectionate lad who picked out all places in the world, as he thought of, as an example of a soul becoming entangled in animal form. Now I will hark back to Professor Garretson."

"The years rolled on. Garretson was now thirty-five. His fiancee, had she lived, would have been over thirty.

Mrs. Lassalle had died two years previously, and the old professor, who mourned her loss desperately and could not be comforted, suddenly endeavored to find happiness in life by marrying again. Until this time Garretson had lived with the Lassalles—that is to say till the lady's death, and afterward with Lassalle alone. The advent of the new mistress changed all that. Naturally a woman does not want her husband's friend, and a prosy fellow at that, as a perpetual boarder. Added to which, the new Mrs. Lassalle conceived a distinct aversion to Garretson. So he moved out of the house, and about this time Lassalle, being superannuated, retired with his wife to a little country home some twenty miles away. So the long friendship was broken up. Garretson boarded a few blocks distant from the old house and lived almost a recluse, his only memories those of Mary Lassalle, his only hopes of meeting her again. The new owner of the Lassalle home, pitying the forlorn man, suggested that he should continue to take care of the garden, and to this proposition Garretson gladly assented.

"Then, very suddenly, a strange event occurred. In the June of 1892 just when the wonderful peach trees were putting forth little green balls of fruit, they died. Not in a month, or a week; they died in three days. Every leaf fell from the shriveling twigs, the young fruit fell, the dead trees stood out desolate against the landscape in early summer. And the flowers, that had been so brilliant, became very ordinary flowers, indeed, and never afterward did Garretson possess that power which had been the subject of so much comment.

"Four days after this strange occurrence a telegram was handed to Garretson while he sat in his lonely room in the boarding house. It was from Professor Lassalle and read:

"Come at once. Ruth is dying and calls for you."

"Garretson arrived ten minutes before she died. She had given birth to a little girl three days before—about the time when the peach trees died. When she saw Andrew enter her room she turned to him with all her remaining strength.

"Take her—care for her," she whispered.

"And forgive." That was all she could say. Afterward Lassalle told Garretson that with the birth of the child she had seemed to experience a sudden revulsion in her feelings toward Andrew. She could never

have lived, not with the most skillful surgeons in the world attending her. But she seemed to think of nothing but her unkindness to her husband's old friend, and she had expressed the wish that Garretson should be her child's guardian, if he survived her husband."

"Well," said Doctor Immanuel, rising from his chair and pacing the room quickly, "that is all there is to tell. Lassalle died two years afterward, and Garretson became the guardian of Miss Margaret. She has been like a daughter to him, but, as I said, Garretson is afraid that a deeper sentiment may develop on her part, as it has on his, and to avoid that he is sending her to England, at the cost of a great deal of suffering. It is odd," he added, "how men like Garretson, who are by nature affectionate and dependent for their happiness on a happy home life, should be continually crucified in their loves."

Paul Tarrant stood up.

"Now let us analyze this story of yours, Immanuel," he said. "It seems to me you are making a mountain out of a molehill. The theory you are putting forward is, of course, that Miss Margaret Lassalle is the reincarnation of her half-sister, Miss Mary, and that the mother, realizing this with the approach of death, made Garretson her guardian."

"That is my theory," answered the doctor, smiling. "Well, have you a better one, Tarrant?"

"And that Miss Margaret passed a prior, or rather between-selves existence, as an orchard of peach trees. Now, my dear doctor, are you not aware that the life of the peach is only twelve or fifteen years? Suppose the orchard did die suddenly? Perhaps it was nipped by a late frost. Good heavens, Immanuel, as I said before, are you going to bring me back to earth as a bushel of sweet peas or a couple of hundred beds of geraniums?"

"This is my interpretation," answered the doctor, ignoring the other's outburst. "I can imagine Mary Lassalle, disinterested, her whole desire centered upon one person—Andrew Garretson. I can picture to myself the frantic efforts of this disinterested personality to clothe itself in flesh again—impossible, for the simple reason that the mechanism was not at hand, that the psychic framework for the new organism had not been built up slowly, during the centuries, out of the satisfaction, in heaven, of the soul.

In other words, she could no more come back to birth immediately than the peach tree could grow fruit before it had blossomed. Yet these ineffectual efforts did project her will into physical manifestation. A part of our remote ancestors, the trees, which, as you know, are biologically constructed from protoplasm, as we are, and different from animals only in the lack of a nervous system (very significant, that, if you will reflect). And so the loving part of Mary Lassalle, the part that loved but could not suffer, grew, dry, Draw-like, into the trees and flowers, blindly, instinctively, but not of volition. Tarrant. It was not till ten years had passed that the soul could, by its superhuman efforts, find the bodily vehicle for itself again. And the rest you know."

"Let's sit down awhile," suggested Tarrant, and so we took our seats at the back of a huge tree, where, hidden from the sight of the streets, we seemed to be in fairyland. Tarrant prodded the ground with his cane.

"It's very odd," he said. "Very odd, the way that little doctor gets hold of one and grips one. Don't you find it odd that yon of his about the peach sometimes ludicrous?"

"Then, all mythology is ludicrous," replied Immanuel. "The goddess Daphne was not changed into a laurel, there never were tree spirits, the ancient Britons were lunatics to worship the miflatoe, and the story of Proserpine is not even founded upon truth."

"Why, who in the world supposed it was, Immanuel?" asked the millionaire.

"Do you imagine," asked the Greek buttonholing the other and smiling up, imperturbably into his face, "that religious symbols and mythologies which lasted for uncountable centuries were really founded on nothing at all?"

"On nothing at all," said Tarrant, smiling.

"You don't believe in Santa Claus, for example?"

"Believe in Santa Claus!" exclaimed Tarrant. "Well—hardly."

"And yet I saw you last Christmas



"TAKE HER—CARE FOR HER," SHE WHISPERED, "AND FORGIVE."

wearing a white beard and a long white hair, kneeling on the ground and whispering to a small peach tree.

"O, well," said Tarrant, a little disconcerted, "that was just pretense, you know."

"But you found it necessary to invent or rather sustain the Santa Claus myth in order to embody certain deeply felt spiritual needs—the love of children, the Christmas spirit—for instance."

"If you like, Immanuel."

"Then," said the doctor triumphantly, "so long as you keep your Santa Claus I'll keep my peach trees."

And so we went out, Tarrant and I, leaving the little doctor standing before his fire like a benevolent gnome, a child at heart, an incurable romanticist.

"And you have really always loved me?" whispered he.

Tarrant nudged me. "Don't go," he said. "We're too near—it would disconcert the poor things horribly. As I was saying—"

"But neither of us could avoid overhearing."

"I have always loved you," said the man, "ever since I first knew you. I have only loved once in my life before, as you know, and I love you as much as I loved her."

"Then," said the girl triumphantly, "if you have always loved me as much as Mary, why did you wait until I told you, and why did you want to pack me off to England, to that old music college, Andrew?"

"Tarrant turned a scared face toward me.

"I guess we'd better go now," he said. "Softly! Softly!"

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

GIRLS! GIRLS! TRY IT, BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR

Make It Thick, Glossy, Wavy, Luxuriant and Remove Dandruff—Real Surprise for You.

Your hair becomes light, wavy, full, abundant and appears as fresh, lustrous and beautiful as a young girl's after a "Danderine hair cleanse." Just try this—moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. This will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt and excessive oil and in just a few moments you have doubled the beauty of your hair.

Besides beautifying the hair at once, Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; cleanses, purifies and invigorates the scalp, forever stopping itching and falling hair.

But what will please you most will be after a few weeks' use when you will actually see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—growing all over the scalp. If you care for pretty, soft hair and lots of it, surely get a 25 cent bottle of Knowlton's Danderine from any store and just try it. Adv.

Living high has mid many a man low.

Green's August Flower

When the stomach and liver are in good working order, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred general good health prevails.

Green's August Flower has proven a great healer throughout the world during the last fifty odd years. It cures stomach, constipation and nervous indigestion. A dull headache, bad taste in the mouth, and a general "feeling of being ill" are signs that something is wrong in the digestive apparatus. Green's August Flower will quickly correct the difficulty and establish a normal condition.

Agents Make Big Money Selling Our SILOS

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Patents

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Castor Oil

Watson E. Coleman,
D.C. Advice and Books Free.

Feel Achy All Over?

To ache all over in damp weather, or after taking a cold, isn't natural, and often indicates kidney weakness. Urlic cold causes many aches, pains and disorders of the organs. Well kidney colds keep urine acid down. Tired, dizzy, nervous people would do well to try Don's Kidney Pills. They stimulate the kidneys to activity and so help clear the blood of irritating poisons.

A Wisconsin Case

Miss N. L. Bingham, 370 Fourth St., Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I stepped to the up a pint of water, a sharp pain struck me in the kidney, and nearly took my breath away. For sometime I lay there, half over, and the pain nearly killed me. I lay there often, and about 100 times, and finally I tried them. They cured me. They are good, for they are the only medicine that ever did me any good."

Get Don's at Any Store, 50c a Box
DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOSTER-MILKURN CO., BUFFALO, N.Y.

Off the Purchase Price.
"So Ed got a divorce from her husband, Lord De Broke. Any alimony?" "No, rebate."

WOMEN! IT IS MAGIC!

LIFT OUT ANY CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

Just think! You can lift off any corn or callus without pain or soreness.

A Cincinnati man discovered this either compound and named it freezeon. Any druggist will sell a tiny bottle of freezeon, like here shown, for very little cost. You apply a few drops directly upon a tender corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it right off.

freezeon is wonderful. It dries instantly. It doesn't eat away the corn or callus, but shrivels it up without even irritating the surrounding skin.

Hard, soft or corns between the toes, as well as painful calluses, lift right off. There is no pain before or afterwards. If your druggist hasn't freezeon, tell him to order a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.—adv.

The Great Obstacle.

"Darling, I want some loose change." "Sorry, pet, but money is tight just now."

You can cure that cold in a day. Take—

WILLIS'S CASCARA QUININE BROMIDE

The old family remedy—in tablet form—safe, easy to take. No colds, no gripes, no aches, no pains. Cascara—24-hour—Grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red Top and Mr. Willis's FREE Address.

At every Drug Store

Mother Gray's Powders Benefit Many Children

Thousands of mothers have found MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS an excellent remedy for children complaining of Headaches, Colds, Constipation, Feverishness, Stomach Troubles and Bowel Irrregularities from which children suffer at this season. These powders are easy and pleasant to take and excellent results are accomplished by their use. Used by mothers for 30 years. Sold in Drug Stores everywhere. THE MOTHER GRAY CO., Le Roy, N.Y.

The Wretchedness of Constipation

Can quickly be overcome by

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Purely vegetable—act surely and gently on the liver. Cure Biliousness, Headache, Dizziness, and Indigestion. They do their duty. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

Genuine must bear Signature

Brentwood

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED

By CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS.

Low-priced, the simplest and strongest.

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

Bassett's Pharmacy, Berkeley, Calif., or Chicago, Ill.

Write for booklet and testimonials.

10-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$1.00
50-dose pck. Blackleg Pills, \$2.00

The superiority of Cutter's product is due to over 15 years of experience in the manufacture of this article.

Only CUTTER'S CUTTERS.

Order direct.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—Girl or middle-aged lady for general housework. Phone 749. 11

FOR SALE.—One 3 1/2 horse power gasoline engine in first-class condition; one 230 mesh saw cutting timber; lathe; 200-egg incubator; one 200-egg brooder. All to be sold reasonable. Address Howard Tschirner, City.

FOR SALE.—Driving team. Inquire Milwaukee, Box 355.

FOR RENT.—Good farm, all stocked. Machinery and farm implements 15 acres in rye. Will rent on shares. Address Farm, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.—2 fine thoroughbreds, two are colts three years old, coming four and one mare, two years old, coming three. Sold reasonable. Albert Hamm, Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 2. 4tpd

FOR SALE.—My 80-acre farm in Woodland, about 4 miles from Elkhorn town, ten buildings, about 55 acres cultivated. Very reasonable and liberal terms. Might accept Grand Rapids city property in exchange. 120 acres unimproved in Wood county, nicely located, at only \$10 per acre. 80 acres across miles from city limits, only \$700. Also have a couple of registered Holstein cows or heifers for sale. O. J. Louie, R. 3.

WANTED.—Bright girl for bookkeeper and stenographer at the Vesper Wood Mfg. Co., Vesper, Wis.

FOR SALE.—Three houses. Call Mrs. Frances Wittnerberg, phone 844.

FOR SALE.—Two second hand two-seated cutters. Will be sold cheap. Nash Hardware Co.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—33 acres land adjoining Claverdale. Tel. 876. 2tp

FOR SALE.—House and two lots, east side, 477 1st St. North, 3 blocks from city hall, reasonable terms. Mrs. Ed Mahoney.

FOR RENT.—House on west side, near Lowell school. Telephone 593. 3tp

FOR SALE.—My pure-bred Holstein bull, Englewood Rob. No. 1734. Also some pure-bred Golden Glow seed corn, price \$1.00 per bushel. Joe Redding, Grand Rapids, Wis., R. 2.

FOR SALE.—Best northern Wisconsin copper, iron and farm 40 acres to sections in the Fruit Belt. Best transportation, roads, schools and markets. Satisfactory terms. Call on or address F. Duinebecke, Manager, Bayfield Investment Association, Ashland, Wisconsin. Office: Ashland National Bank Building, E. N. Poinsettville, local agent. 25c

FOR RENT.—Good house on 4th Ave. N. and two flats on 1st Ave. N. L. M. Nash.

FOR SALE.—A few fancy cutters; two pair bob sleds and some lap robes. Nash Hwy. Co.

ORSON P. COCHRAN
PIANO TUNER

Best work guaranteed. Call telephone 233 or at the house, 447 Third Avenue North.

COAL AND WOOD

The Best
Grades at
Reasonable
Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 5

BOSSERT BROTHERS
WOOD AND COAL YARDS

NOW
IS THE TIME

to have your harness Cleaned, Oiled and Repaired. We have more time and can do a better job now than during the spring rush.

We also repair Auto Curtains and Celluloid Lights.

JOHN NILLES

The West Side Harness Dealer.

Boys' Waists
Spotlessly Clean

You who know from experience the difficulty of washing spots and stains out of boys' waists will appreciate the quality of work we do in this department. And you'll find it actually cheaper to have us do it for you.

Normington Bros.
The Launderers

CHINESE LADS SHOUT THEIR GOOD RESOLUTIONS IN THE STREETS ON LAST DAY

The belief among the Chinese is that with the new year a new lease on life begins. They seek to avert all the evil thoughts words and deeds of the past year and to begin anew, says the Kansas City Star. They invite good fortune by performing various rites and by saying blessings on one another. Little girls of the country boys on the last day of the year shout in the streets, "Mid snow" (I sell my little ways).

Creditors in China are happy when New Year's Day approaches, because all old debts must be paid before that date. The last day of the old year in China is a sort of new year. It is a day of rest, when debts at that place must go into bankruptcy. The law permits a creditor to go into a debtor's home and take what he wishes if there is no settlement of just claims. Often families club together and make all kinds of compromises to keep intact the good reputation of the clan.

The Chinese New Year's Day is after a sacrifice to his gods. In the houses a table is spread with offerings of food and drink, candles and incense.

When Chinese who are friends meet on the street for the first time on New Year's Day, they bow very politely and shake hands, saying, "I respectably wish you joy." Frequently they add, "And may you know life." In making the New Year's call the Chinese are present in their greetings. When the friend departs from the house he says:

"Please the spirit of your ancestors abide with you and the noble home that is honored by your presence shelter your descendants for 1000 years."

To which the host will say, making a low bow:

"I call down upon you the peaceful blessings of a prosperous existence. May your day be bright in a good home and your sons be served as holy relays in golden boxes."

The New Year's festivities in China are prolonged two weeks and sometimes a month. The time is spent in making visits, exchanging gifts and feasting. According to an ancient tradition in China, the first day of the year is called the fowl's day, the second the dog's day, the third the pig's day, the fourth the sheep's day, the fifth the cow's day, the sixth the horse's day and the seventh man's day. During the first six days of the new year the flesh of animals is forbidden as food.

The Chinese calendar is a complicated affair. Only those skilled in the art are able to comprehend the Chinese method of computing time. Here are instructions for determining the beginning of the new year: "New Year's day shall begin with the lunation during which the sun enters a point in the ecliptic 60 degrees beyond the winter solstice."

ELECTRIC SPARKS

Electricity is used to sort coffee beans.

Mine gas is detected with a portable electric outfit which miners carry.

A 300,000-volt transformer is used to test insulators and insulating materials at the University of Minnesota.

Electric house lighting of an apartment house in Kansas City led to the renting of 44 apartments in one month.

A tug dispatcher is employed in New York to control by telephone the movement of a line of tugs in the harbor.

The electric Mazda lamps fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

The same amount of electrical energy required to move an ordinary street car one mile would raise it vertically to a height of 166 feet.

The electric Mazda lamps fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

The same amount of electrical energy required to move an ordinary street car one mile would raise it vertically to a height of 166 feet.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light is used to aid the electrical authority of the University of Pennsylvania.

What has become of the old-fashioned girl who wore her skirts so low that you couldn't tell how big her hips were?

One-fourth of all the fires occurring in Waterbury, Conn., for a year might have been avoided by the use of electrically heated clothes.

Electric lights fixed in policeman's helmets serve to direct traffic in the darkened streets of London.

A trap drummer has discovered that electric lights installed inside his drum keep the moisture out and make the drum heads tight.

The sun's electric light

